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California GARDEN

THE MAGAZINE FOR HANDS-ON GARDENERS AND FLORAL DESIGNERS
September/October 2009, Volume 100, Number 5

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President's Letter

This message comes to you from London where I am working for six weeks. On my first weekend in England, I visited historic Hatfield House where Henry VIII parked his children in the care of others.

The Hatfield gardens are famous, but what immediately caught my eye was a blooming Matilija poppy (Romneya coulteri), the Southern California native plant that has been a favorite in English gardens for more than 150 years, but is still unknown to many San Diegans. Kate Sessions said that every garden should have this plant and it has often been featured in California Garden articles on native plants. A stylized drawing of the Matilija poppy graced early covers of our magazine and the flower is seen on our recently published book, the California Garden Centennial Compilation, 1909-2009.

On my morning walk to the college where I'm working, I pass some of London's famous garden squares. Trees that look very much like native California sycamores, with their multicolored exfoliating bark, are used extensively in these green oases and as street trees.

A little research identified this ubiquitous tree as the London plane. Like our native sycamores, it belongs to the genus *Platanus*, but it is a hybrid of trees originating in American and Asia. As London became heavily populated, industrialized and polluted, the hybrid plane tree proved its ability to withstand every stress of city life. Today, half of all the trees in this large city are London planes.

Research on London's street trees reminded me of the early efforts of the San Diego Floral Association to promote urban forestation and to beautify county roads with ribbons of matched trees. Unlike London, San Diego has not fixed on just one dominate tree for street planting, but perhaps we just need a little more time. The oldest surviving London plane trees were planted in the 1780s.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Compilation

Nancy Carol Carter

Nancy Carol Carter President, 2008-09

California Garden Centennial Fund

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SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

GET A JUMP ON FALL AND ENROLL IN THESE TWO CLASSES EARLY!

☐ SEPTEMBER 10

GOURD NECKLACE BOTANICAL ART



Learn how to make a necklace using a jewelry gourd, with hummingbird and flower designs. Materials cost is included in the class price.

Cost: \$20 members; \$25 non-members Instructor: Kathy Page

■ SEPTEMBER 17

CREATIVE FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

In this creative design class you will learn how to make arrangements using material from Australian native plants grown by the instructor.

Cost: \$10 members; \$15 non-members Instructor: Pauline Sechi

OCTOBER 8

WEDDING FLOWERS, BRIDAL BOUQUET AND ALTER FLOWERS

In this arranging-for-beginner's class, the instructor will demonstrate how to create hand-tied, classic round and cascade-style bouquets, as well as teach how to arrange church flowers for your ceremony.

Cost: \$10 members; \$15 non-members Instructor: Lucy Kramer

In This Issue

September and October bring some of the year's hottest weather, but slowly and surely, the days will shorten and temperatures will cool. With fall comes our cool-weather growing season for a wide range of edibles, including the chef-favorite, mesclun. In this issue, seedswoman Renee Shepherd is our guide to some tasty mixes and tips for growing and enjoying them. And in case you're wondering where to plant veggies, don't miss Rosalie Garcia's still inspired advice from our archives to mix carrots, onions and radishes into beds and borders. So practical - and pretty too.

It's easy to register!

Just fill out this form (or a copy of it) and mail it to San Diego Floral Association, 1650 El Prado, #105 San Diego, CA 92101-1684

PAYMENT FOR CLASSES MUST BE INCLUDED.

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All classes run from 9:30 a.m. to 2 p.m., and are held in Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA. Coffee and sweets will be provided; bring your own lunch and clippers. Call Kathy Page for more information about San Diego Floral Association workshops at 619-422-2845. To register and pay, call 619-232-5762. Classes are limited to 10 persons and must be prepaid.

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Preparing your Plumerias for Winter

Plumerias in southern California are at their peak now. You can find flowers in almost every color and color combination you can imagine except blue. Local growers and suppliers have a good color selection; indeed, some growers have gone so far as to graft multiple colors on one plant. Other growers grow from seed. It takes from three to six years for a bloom, and some are spectacular.

As the days grow shorter and the nights get cooler in southern California, most plumerias will go dormant. The exception is *Plumeria obtusa*, commonly known as the Singapore plumeria, although it will loose leaves if the weather gets cold enough. Dormant plants may look dead, but let me assure you in the spring they will come back to life and reward you with many beautiful blooms. In order for this to happen, you must prepare the plants for winter and take care of them.

To winterize plumeria, keep these simple tips in mind. Nitrogen should be kept to a minimum for the winter feeding. Feed plumerias in mid-October with a 6-20-20 fertilizer with micro-nutrients. Give one pound per inch of trunk diameter for plants in the ground, less for potted plants (a couple tablespoons for a plant in a one gallon pot, for example). This will give the plumeria what it needs nutritionally for the winter dormancy. It won't be necessary to feed them again until March or April, depending on when the weather starts to warm and they begin to leaf out.

When cool weather sets in and the bottom leaves turn yellow and start to drop off, stop regular watering of plumeria. Watering unnecessarily is one of the best ways to kill plumeria. Lightly water your plants only when they are dry, and keep only a minimum amount of moisture in the soil of container plants. During winter rains, make sure water does not puddle around the plant. (For potted plumeria, place a 2 inch by 2 inch by 6 inch piece of wood under one side of the pot to assure good drainage.)

Plumeria also can be hurt by frost. Freezing cold can kill younger plants and burn the tips of older plants. If you live in an area that is subject to frost, take precautions and move your plant to a protected area. In-the-ground plants can be sheltered with an overhead cover as long as the cover doesn't touch the plant. These plants also can be strung with miniature holiday lights that generate enough warmth to protect from cold.

Remember, in southern California we have a wide range of microclimates, so you must take into account the conditions in your area to best determine water and feeding schedules. A good rule of thumb for this time of year though, is "no leaves, no water." With a little TLC, your plumeria thrive in the warm season ahead.

The Southern California Plumeria Society (www.southern-californiaplumeriasociety.com) or www.socalplumeriasociety.com) will hold their 10th annual flower show and plant sale Saturday. Sept. 5. and Sunday. Sept. 6. from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. It will be held in Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. The flower show and sale features plants grown by our members and is a free event. Everyone is welcome. For more information, contact Kim Schultz at 619-417-2282 or Jeff Hopper at 858-414-6758. — Carl Herzog

Photo: Bill Pack • Herzog's Autumn Sunrise



Friend or Foe: Flies



Plies are pesky and some are annoying and bothersome, but are they harmful to your plants? Next time you pick up a fly swatter to get rid of them, think again. Could these common insects actually be friends instead of foes?

Flies are everywhere - in your home, garden and office; and while some are definitely foes, it may benefit you to leave the majority of them alone. Flies are important pollinators. Some plants pollinated by flies include American pawpaw (Asimina triloba), skunk cabbage (Symplocarpus foetidus), goldenrod (Solidago spp.) and Queen Anne's lace (Dancus carota). The National Research Council's "Status of Pollinators in North America" study confirms that flies are economically important as pollinators for a range of annual flowers.

Many flies will attack common garden predators as well. For example, fireflies, well known in other parts of the country for their summer light show, also eat insect pests. They feed on slugs, mites and small crawling insects.

Damselflies attack aphids, leafhoppers and many caterpillars. Robber flies attack bees, beetles, grasshoppers and wasps. Syrphid flies, also called hover flies, eat aphids, thrips and leafhoppers.

Tachinid flies, which are commonly mistaken for house flies, are probably the most helpful of all flies. Their yellow larvae parasitize adult beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars, armyworms and sawflies.

While you should be happy to have many of these flies in and around your garden, some flies, such as the whiteflies, can cause widespread damage. Whiteflies damage plants through feeding and they are also transmit viruses. Economic losses due to whiteflies are estimated in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Whiteflies are very difficult to control because they quickly gain resistance to pesticides. Multiple options and applications may be necessary. Washing the plant, including underneath the leaves, also may help eliminate the pest. Beneficial insects such as green lacewings and lady bugs, also will attack whiteflies.

—Alyssa Holderbein

Trees of Balboa Park: African Tulip Tree

hen young, this tree has a round shape. As it ages, the shape becomes more upright. The mature size can reach 60 feet with a 30 foot spread. The gray-green trunk has rough, furrowed bark. The large pinnately compound leaves are 15 inches long and have 7-19 oval leaflets. The leaflets are glossy with distinct veins and are about 3 inches long. The new growth on the branches and on the flower buds have rust colored pubescence (felt-like hairs).

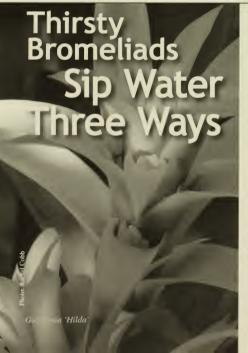
Young trees may not flower for many years. The flowers develop in the fall and are in large, red-orange clusters. Each of the reddish tulip-shaped flowers has a yellow throat and is 4 inches long and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The blooms open from the outer edge of the cluster in progression to the center and may take a month to complete. The blooms are so brilliant and profuse that the grees growing along coastal Africa served as navigational points in earlier days. The seed pod is 6-10 inches long and 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The boat-shaped pod is brown and woody, and it contains nearly 500 winged seeds.

The African tulip tree has great mystical significance to some native peoples. The flowers and wood are used in ceremonies by healers and leaders. The leaves, bark and flowers are used by tribal healers for skin diseases and internal disorders. The wood smells like garlic when cut and has been used for tools and drums.

African tulip trees (*Spathodea campanulata*) are growing in Palm Canyon, Alcazar Gardens and in the Kate Sessions Nursery. The two most notable trees are growing at the south entrance of the Natural History Museum. These two trees were planted in 1977 and are now over 35 feet tall.

Excerpted from Trees and Gardens of Balboa Park (2001; \$25) and reprinted with permission from Kathy Puplava, Paul Sirois, the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Department and Tecolote Publications.





oday, more than 3,000 species of bromeliads have been identified. Adding to the variety are the many hybrids now available. One difference among these extraordinary plants is how they absorb water.

There are basically three eco-types: tank bromeliads, terrestrial bromeliads (grown in soil or mix) and air plant bromeliads.

Tank bromeliads store water in a center "tank" formed by closely overlapping leaf bases of the same height that form either rosettes or tubes. Tank bromeliads have roots that hold them upright and also absorb some water. Many cultivated tank bromeliads grow terrestrially, while in the wild they may grow in the tree tops. Some examples of this type of bromeliad are Acchinea, Billbergia, Neoregelia and Guzmania.

Terrestrial bromeliads, the second eco-type, have a developed root system and absorb water and nutrients only through the roots. Their leaves do not form rosettes nor trap water. Some examples are *Dyckia*, *Cryptanthus*, *Ananas* (pineapple) and *Pitcairnia*.

The third eco-type of bromeliad is the epiphyte or air plant which absorbs water through tiny scales or trichomes on the leaves. The trichomes absorb moisture from rain, fog and dew. They also protect the leaves from evaporation and reflect sun light to keep the plant from burning. These *Tillandsia* bromeliads do have roots that attach themselves to trees, telephone wires, rocks, cacti, etc., but the roots are not used for water absorption.

To learn more about bromeliads and see beautiful examples of all types, plan to attend the San Diego Bromeliad Society's Show and sale on Saturday, Sept. 26, and Sunday, Sept. 27, in Room 101 of Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. both days. More information is at http:///bisi.org/webpages/san_diego.html. —Nancy Groves

^{Dig}in!

Dry by Design

Garden Trimmings Can Bring a Floral Arrangement to Life



fter I trim my garden, not a leaf, limb or flower escapes my eyes. I deconstruct each over a trash bin, clipping and tossing away superfluous parts while looking for rhythmic lines or interesting textures.

Creative floral designers everywhere do the same. They know that a curved branch, rough bark or pared down leaves or pods can be the standout element of a design. Also, they know that a dried plant will last for the duration of a flower show.

The challenge of miniature designs is finding materials that will survive with little or no water for several days and that look like a miniature version of larger plant material.

Small parts and pieces of larger plant materials, such as leaflets, twigs and parts of flowers, are often perfect in form and line to mimic large materials. A small dried twig becomes a branch, several straw flowers become one, and single leaflet becomes a dominant feature of the design.

Transforming "trash" into a vital element of an award-winning arrangement is satisfying. It is an adaptive reuse of plant material and mostly free.

Clean and Dried

Just because materials are dried is no excuse for dirt or cobwebs. A good scrubbing and cleaning of branches, limbs, spathes and roots should be followed by a thorough drying.

Hang bunches of flowers, leaves or branches in a cool, dry place with circulating air for four months or longer. Do not allow the plant materials to get wet during the drying process. When no green color is showing, the plant is completely dry.

Air dried leaves are often brittle and need to be handled carefully to prevent breakage. Palm and cycad leaves are exceptions.

To prepare palm and cycad leaves for drying, trim the leaves into interesting shapes while they are green and dry them in direct sun. They often become more curved and rhythmic during the drying process.

Glycerin-treated leaves turn a pliable rich brown and will last many years. The stems of magnolia and other hard leaves can be placed in a water-glycerin solution in a ratio of three parts water to one part glycerin for several weeks. Hydrangeas can be dried in open air but if glycerinated they will last longer.

A desiceant such as silica or commercial products can be

used for drying flowers in a relatively short period of time. Pick flowers at peak of perfection and carefully cover them with the drying material for weeks. If the flower falls off of the stem, wrapped floral wires can be inserted into the base of the flower.

No Limit to Innovation

Unlike fresh plant material, which may not be artificially treated in a Standard Flower Show, dried plant material may be may be painted, dyed, flocked, skeletonized, waxed or polished. It may be cut, braided, trimmed, twisted and curled.

A design entered in a "Designer's

Choice" class may include dried and treated plant material. This gives the designer free range to create an original design of dried materials and still have bright colors.

Laura Crenshaw, a Master flower show judge from Coronado, knows how to create prize-winning designs using all dried plant materials. Her designs may include dried agapanthus flower heads or dried hydrangea flowers painted bright colors, as well as dried branches and twigs.

Pauline Sechi, a noted Fallbrook floral designer, dries Heliconia and then spray-paints them back to their original vivid colors. She also sometimes dips dried banksias and proteas in thin paint to give an overall color.

In designs using dried plant material, branches can be screwed together, glued down or leaned together. The designs can be made in advance and fresh flowers may be added at the last minute.

Dried plant material should be furnigated before it is stored or used in a show by spraying the material inside a trash bag.

Here are some favorite dried materials from southern California gardens. Some may take up to six months to dry.

- Dried branches and roots, Trim and clean well. Bark can be peeled off.
- Eucalyptus and other barks.
- Cycad leaves (sago palm). Clip into desired shape when green. Allow to air dry.
- · Mediterranean fan palm. Clip when green and air dry.
- King and Queen palm fruit cluster skeletons.
- Queen palm spathes. May be soaked to alter shape.
- Banksia flowers and pods.
- Aspidistra leaves. Allow to dry completely up to a year.
- Ornamental grasses.
- Staghorn fern (Platycerium bifurcatum) fronds.
- Bird of paradise (Strelitzia reginae) leaves and flower heads.
- All types of pods, including seed pods from poppies.

- Carvill Veech

Carvill Veech is an Accredited Flower Show Judge, a UCCE Master Gardener and a dried plant material enthusiast.



Amy Stewart in the New York Flower District.

October Speaker

Inside Modern Floriculture With Amy Stewart

o you care that roses have lost their scent? Or that most flowers are sprayed with pesticides?

In her book Flower Confidential, Amy Stewart

explores the fascinating intersection of nature and technology in the international flower market, a subject of both sentimental and commercial appeal to San Diegans. SDFA is fortunate to have engaged Stewart to share with us her travels around the globe to discover how this market works and how it has changed the nature of flowers and our experience of them.

Stewart will speak at our general meeting on Oct. 20 at 7 p.m. SDFA members, friends and the public are invited to attend.

Stewart's topic resonates with books on the global economy, like *The World is Flat* by Thomas L. Friedman, and industry, like *Animal, Vegetable, Miracle* by Barbara Kingsolver. This is another opportunity to broaden your awareness of how

much things have changed and are changing, this time in the area of flower production.

Did you know, for example, that the bouquet on your coffee table may have traveled half-way around the world before finding its way into your living room? In a review of her book in the Washington Post, there is a reference to the old Irish song, "The Last Rose of Summer," suggesting that today there is "not a last rose of summer nor a first rose of spring... Just 'roses spewing forth continuously from the jet-age conveyor belt of floriculture." The Post observes that the machinery of mass production, as extensively researched and exposed by Stewart, may leave us a bit queasy.

Don't miss this fascinating talk by this skilled presenter and author of four award-winning books. This will be a mindstretching evening about flowers, a topic dear to all SDFA members and their friends.

Prior to the meeting, an optional catered dinner is available by paid reservation. Please make your reservation by Thursday, Oct. 15. For more information call the SDFA office at 619-232-5762. — Sandra Dysart

Friends of Balboa Park Honors SDFA with its Millennium Award

he San Diego Floral Association has been chosen to receive the Friends of Balboa Park's prestigious Millennium Award, an annual recognition of groups or individuals that have contributed extraordinary effort and funding for Balboa Park and its institutions.

SDFA shares this award with Michael Stepner, currently a professor at the New School of Architecture and Design in San Diego. Stepner had a 27-year tenure with the City of San Diego and has been a visionary planner and proponent of wise urban growth in the region for more than three decades.

The Friends of Balboa Park, formed in 1997, works to preserve the legacy of the park for future generations, to encourage other groups to participate in this goal, and to educate the public to the assets and needs of the park. Their mission reflects the goals and philosophy of SDFA and our efforts in the community are being recognized by receiving this award.

Our association has collaborated with the Friends in revitalizing Balboa Park's butterfly garden and sponsoring the egg roll in the garden of the historic Marston House and the annual holiday celebration, December Nights.

The first Millennium Award was presented in 2001 when Betty and Homer Peabody were honored. Other well known recipients have included Phil Klauber, Pauline de Grange, Kay Porter, Roger Showley, Gene Trepte, Darlene Davies, Ginger and Bob Wallace and George Marston (posthumously).

Organizations that received the award are School in the Park, Girl Scouts and Thursday Club.

This year's awards will be presented at a luncheon on Oct. 27 at 11:30 in the Balboa Park Club. The keynote speaker will be Fred Kent, founder and president of Project for Public Spaces and a leading authority on smart growth and revitalizing city spaces. Kent will share his vision for Balboa Park.

We encourage all SDFA members to join us at this event, a fundraiser for the Friends. Cost is \$65; a "Table of 8 Early Bird" discount lowers the price to \$60 per person. Your check should be sent to the Floral office before Oct. 1 in order to receive the discounted ticket price.

If you have questions about this event, please call Nancy Carol Carter at 619-291-0254. – *Kay Harry*



ith yard sizes and garden space shrinking, every flowering plant has to carry its weight in the garden by blooming several months of the year.

I can say with enthusiasm that the incredibly new reblooming bearded iris of the 21st century meet that requirement.

Gone are the days when gardeners spent 11 months caring for a bearded iris with only green leaves, in order to get a few weeks of beauty in late spring. In fact, today bearded iris can be in bloom any month of the year here in southern California.

If you are close to 100 years old, you remember when garden roses bloomed only once in the spring. With the discovery of a few roses that bloomed all year round, hybridizers were able to create the incredible palette of ever-blooming roses that we enjoy

Similarly, during the latter half of the 1900s, a few dedicated iris hybridizers worked diligently to create iris that did rebloom. Unfortunately, the stems were weak, the flowers lacked substance and the colors were dull. Since the public preferred the breathtakingly beautiful once-a-year blooming iris on the market, that is what the major iris firms continued to breed.

Those early rebloomers are history. The reblooming iris of today have strong tall stems, high flower count, vigorous growth, deep rich colors, thick flower substance and blooms several times a year. One southern California iris company already has announced that all of its 2010 iris introductions will be rebloomers. That is a first for any iris nursery.

Modern rebloomers fall into three categories based on the time of year that they rebloom. Type one blooms in early spring and then reblooms in late spring. Type two blooms in spring and then reblooms in the fall. Type three blooms in spring and then any time throughout the year.

These bearded iris can surprise with blooms all year long

Here are details on all three.

Type one, the spring rebloomer, has two rapid growth cycles during the preceding calendar year before spring bloom. Before any bloom however, the plants must go through a cooling winter period. The first growth cycle (already mature) blooms in early spring, while the second growth cycle (not yet mature) continues growing to maturity in spring and then blooms a few weeks later, giving you a long spring blooming season. A classic type-one variety is 'Lady Friend' with blooms in a gorgeous claret red.

Type two, the fall rebloomer, blooms in the spring and again in the fall. The rapid new growth that occurs in the summer is triggered to bloom in autumn by a drop in the soil and/or night temperatures. In San Diego County, the fall rebloom in most cases starts earlier in the cooler inland regions and slowly progresses toward the coast. Since this is the most common type of rebloomer, there are a vast number of choices. Two examples are 'Fall Rerun,' a dependable light purple, and 'Halloween Halo,' a white iris with a charming yellow border on the falls.

Type three, the ever-bloomer, will bloom any month of the year once it has produced enough leaves and growth to be large enough to bloom. This type is my favorite because, suddenly one day in summer, there will be a clump of iris in bloom surprisingly out of season. Even more spectacular is a clump of iris in bloom at Thanksgiving, Christmas, Martin Luther King day or Valentine's day. In Southern California winters, iris bloom to perfection in the cool, rainy weather that rivals the spring climate of Oregon, the Mecca of iris growing.

One of my favorite ever-bloomers are 'Victoria Falls,' a tall, gorgeous cobalt blue that rivals the most gorgeous blue sky you've ever seen. Another favorite is the clear medium yellow of 'July Yellow' which blooms eight to ten months a year. Be sure to plant these two where you can enjoy them from inside your home on a winter day. They'll put a smile on your face, and remind you that spring is just around the corner.

Now that you are excited about growing reblooming iris, be aware that earing for them is a bit different from that of the oncea-year bloomers.

Reblooming iris grow twice as fast as the traditional iris and do not go dormant in the summer like the "old timers." Rebloomers need water and fertilizer all year to keep growing and blooming. This means a little less time at the beach in summer and a little more time in the garden pushing your plants to grow.

If rebloomers aren't fed and watered throughout the summer. they will go dormant. New growth will be slowed and the plant will not be mature enough to rebloom in the fall.









Basic iris care is as follows.

First, plant a new rhizome - it looks like a bratwurst with leaves on one end - parallel with the ground with the top third of the rhizome exposed to the sun. They love to sunbathe.

Second, feed your iris with a low nitrogen fertilizer such as 5-10-10; 10-20-20. Too much nitrogen will cause the rhizomes to rot suddenly in the high heat of summer. The best times to feed are November, February and May. I like granular fertilizer that breaks down slowly and feeds the plant every time I water. Sprinkle the fertilizer around the clump, but not directly on the rhizome. A little extra fertilizer in the summer for rebloomers is always appreciated

Third, water the plants deeply once a week, or more shallowly twice a week. During the heat of summer (day temperature above 85 degrees), water just before dark so cooler night temperatures ahead will help reduce the potential for rhizome rot.

The San Diego Iris Society will have many rebloomers and more at the Fall Rhizome Sale in Balboa Park Sunday, Sept.13, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The sale will be held on the outside patio between the giant Banyan tree and the huge Garden Lath House. If you'll be shopping for rebloomers, they always sell out first, so plan to arrive early. Bill Molnar

Bill Molnar is vice president of the San Diego Iris Society.

Did You Know...? There is a new movie that mycologists, and mushroom-lovers in general, might be interested in. With the tagline, "End Fungi-Phobia Now!" Know Your Mushrooms (http://sphinxproductions.com/films/mushrooms/) promises a fun and informative glimpse into the mycological world. An official selection of the South By Southwest 2009 Film Festival, Ron Mann's film gets into the minds of mycologists Gary Lincoff and Larry Evans, with a mix of footage shot at the Telluride Mushroom Festival and animation. The Mycological Society of San Francisco hosted the film's U.S theatrical premier May 8, and ever since the movie has been making its way around the country. (Upcoming showings include one in New York, Columbus, MO and Collins, CO.). To arrange to have your group host the film, or to find out when and if the film will be available in the future on DVD, please contact the filmmakers at mike@filmswelike.com. - Amy R. Wood





Luscious Lettuces

Fill Your Salad Bowl with Delicious Mesclun Mixes from Your Garden

By Renee Shepherd

othing can surpass the delicious tastes, textures and pretty colors of tender baby salad lettuces freshly harvested, simply dressed, and enjoyed just minutes after they are cut. These lovely salads are called mesclun today, a French term that originally meant a mixture of tender salads that were wild-harvested to "renew the blood" each spring. In Italy, the mixture is called misticanza, and contains different piquant chicories along with lettuces.

In the USA, mesclun has come to mean any mixture of young salad greens that is sown, grown and cut all together. Despite the fact that many mesclun mixtures are now available prebagged in supermarkets nationwide, nothing can compare with mesclun harvested from your own garden.

In San Diego, mesclun is one of the many vegetables grown during the cool-season months of October to March. This second growing season gives us fresh produce year round to be enjoyed through the holidays, when so much of the country is frosty and cold. Plant mesclun mixes now and you can add a salad of these delicious greens to your Thanksgiving menu.

How to Sow and Grow Mesclun

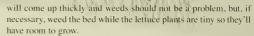
Mesclun and other lettuces are among the easiest coolseason vegetables to grow. When harvested properly, these plants will supply salad greens for your table for several weeks. Start with a well prepared 2 or 3 foot square seedbed area. If you are using an area where you have grown warm-season crops, remove the spent plants and clean up any debris. Fork over the soil well and break up all the clumps so the soil is finely worked and of an even texture. Or use a half barrel or a 15- to 18-inch planter filled with good potting soil. Make sure the soil is moist before sowing seeds.

Pour the seed mixture for the mesclun lettuces into your palm, close your hand and carefully shake the seed out, broadcasting it over the bed. Try and space the seeds evenly, about 1/2 inch apart. Practice first over 4 or 5 sheets of paper toweling so you can get the knack of sowing the seeds evenly.

After sowing the seed, sift fine soil or potting mix lightly over the seed, covering it about ¼-inch deep. Then sprinkle the sown bed with a fine spray of water, wetting it thoroughly but gently.

Keep the seedbed evenly moist while awaiting germination over 1 to 2 weeks. Seedlings may come up somewhat unevenly, so watch carefully and be sure to protect them from marauding birds that often find lettuce seedlings especially alluring.

Your crop of mixed lettuce leaves will grow rapidly if you keep it well watered. If you've sown seed evenly, the seedlings



If there are a few bare spots, don't worry as the lettuces generally will fill them in as they grow. In about 35 to 45 days, your baby lettuces will reach 4 to 6 inches tall and it's time to begin enjoying them in salads.

Clip and Clip Again

Harvest your mesclun crop by the "cut and come again" method and these lettuces will regrow handily for several cuttings. To do this, simply take a sharp scissors and shear off a patch of leaves in the amount you need to fill your salad bowl. Cut the leaves off at 1 to 2 inches above the soil level.

Within a day or two of cutting, water the bed well and feed lightly with fish emulsion solution and the cut crowns of the lettuce will regrow for another harvest or two. Cut the rest of your lettuce as needed, but before it gets too large. This way the bed will constantly be regrowing in different stages.

Take your basket of just-picked young lettuces inside right away and very gently wash and dry them. Then chill them in a plastic vegetable bag in the refrigerator. Enjoy soon as these little leaves don't have the keeping quality of mature heads.

The baby leaves are wonderfully delicate and succulent. Plan on dressing them with a light and simple vinaigrette that doesn't overwhelm their sweet flavors and juicy textures. Add a sprinkle of fresh chopped salad herbs to toss with the pretty leaves just before you sit down at the table.

A Second Crop

Mesclun lettuces are a cool season crop. Grow a crop in early fall and then start another in spring to enjoy through early summer. Seeds just won't germinate well when the temperature of the soil and air regularly go above 80 degrees. Keep the soil in your bed or containers evenly moist as that will produce the sweetest, most succulent leaves from plants that grow quickly and without interruption.

If you want to extend the salad season into hot weather, erect a canopy of shade cloth over the lettuce bed to moderate hot

conditions. It is also helpful to chill the seeds in the refrigerator overnight and plant at night so you have the coolest hours for seed to begin to sprout.

Plan to harvest baby lettuces in the cool of the morning or in the evening after the heat of the day. Growing staggered crops is a good way to have a constant supply of ready to eat salad.

Pick Your Combination

Renee's Garden Seeds offers more than a dozen lettuces for home gardeners and gourmet cooks. Grow several to experience the flavors of these different greens. In the list below, I've noted combinations that are heat tolerant.

To order these and many other specialty vegetable seeds, visit www.reneesgarden.com. On the Web site, you'll also find recipes and other how-to articles for growing from seed.



Paris Market Mesclun — Imported mesclun mix of tender baby lettuces, mild chicory and endive, enhanced with a touch of aromatic chervil and nutty arugula. Fast, fashionable and totally delicious.



Baby "Cut & Come Again" Mesclun -Our custom blend of the same gourmet varieties that top ranking chefs use for signature salads. A delicious diversity of color, texture and flavor.



Farmers Market Blend — This mix of tender. sweet red and green lettuces draws raves at local farmers markets. A blend of the most delicious varieties for a balanced palette of colors, shapes and textures.

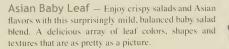


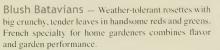
Ruby & Emerald Duet — Our beautiful mix of softly folded, emerald-green baby butterhead rosettes and ruby-red, ruffled, mini leaf lettuces. Compact 6 inch heads. Heat tolerant and perfect in



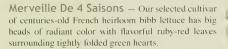
Container "Garden Babies" - These brandnew babies have soft folded leaves, a lovely buttery texture and outstanding sweet taste. Ideal for containers, they are slow bolting, heat tolerant and make compact 6 inch heads.

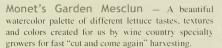
Heirloom Cutting Mix - Our custom blend of luscious antique cutting lettuces includes Speckled Troutback, Blush Butter Cos, Red Ruffled Oak, Green Devil's Tongue and crisp Sucrine.

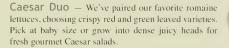




Italian Misticanza — An imported blend of tangy chicories and endives, along with bright flavorful green and red Italian lettuces. Sow in late summer or early spring and cut in just 4 to 5 weeks.







Summer Bouquet - Our custom blend of new Dutch and French specialty lettuces selected for heat tolerance, striking beauty, crisp texture and wonderful



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visit www.mastergardenerssandlego.org and click on resources.				
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Beets	Chervil	Leeks	Salad Greens	
Broccoli	Chives	Mache	Stir-fry Greens	
Broccoli Raab	Dill	Pak Choi	Scallions	
Cabbage	Garlie Chives	Parsley	Spinach	
Carrots	Green Onions	Peas	Turnips	
Cauliflower	Bulbing Fennel	Potatoes	Watercress	



By Renee Shepherd

on't overwhelm these carefully nurtured leaves with store-bought dressings! Even those so called "gourmet brands" tend to be overseasoned and too heavy in taste to really complement your garden's bounty. Here are two recipes that will showoff your homegrown bounty.

Classic Mesclun Dressing

If you are in a hurry, here is my fast and delicious simple vinaigrette recipe that never fails to satisfy:

Combine in a glass jar with a lid – 1 1/2 to 2 tablespoons best quality balsamic vinegar and 5 tablespoons best quality fruity olive oil. Add 1/2 teaspoon prepared Dijon mustard, a pinch of salt and 6 or 7 generous grinds of fresh black pepper.

Put on the jar lid and shake well. The mustard will serve to emulsify the vinegar and oil. Shake again and pour sparingly over the salad at the table and toss. If you want to dress it up a bit, sprinkle over some toasted pine nuts and chopped fresh chives and parsley.

Keep unused, left-over dressing in a cool place to use up in a week or so. Don't stint on the quality of the oil and vinegar. Buy the very best you can



Merveille De 4 Saisons

Mesclun Salad With Walnuts & Grapes

The sweet flavors and mouth-filling textures of freshly harvested mesclun lettuces tossed with juicy grapes and toasted nuts make a memorable salad combination.

Dressing:

- 2 tablespoons balsamic vinegar
- 2 teaspoons grated orange zest
- 3 tablespoons orange juice
- tablespoon chopped fresh tarragon
- 6 tablespoons olive oil
 - Salt and freshly ground pepper to taste
- 1 quart mixed mesclun lettuces, washed and dried
- 1 cup red Flame or other seedless red grapes
- 1/3 cup chopped toasted walnuts

In a small bowl, combine vinegar, orange zest, juice and tarragon. Add oil gradually, whisking until thoroughly combined. Place mesclun in a salad bowl and toss with dressing. Sprinkle grapes and nuts over salad just before serving.



Italian Misticanza

California Garden Restrospective

Looking back at California Garden: 1989-2008

By Nancy Carol Carter

As Jerry Seinfeld and friends were famously doing nothing in New York City and Americans were discovering cell phones, SUVs, the Internet and Starbucks, *California Garden* imperturbably marched through two decades, right up to the cusp of its centennial year.

The magazine continued to publish six issues annually during 1989-2008, retaining its format of stock paper and black and white covers during most of the period. However,

as with many aging Californians, cosmetic intervention was called for and California Garden underwent a dramatic face-lift under the leadership of Karin Kranz and Dee Krutop. Glossy paper came first, then, in 2007, the magazine was transformed with the addition of color printing and an expanded page count. These improvements had a cost. The cover price of the magazine increased to \$2, then to \$4 per issue.

The California drought of the late 1980s and early '90s provoked articles such as "Eighteen Reasons Why California Has Run Out of Water" (May-June 1990), "Water Awareness is Becoming a San Diego Way of Life" (Nov.-Dec. 1989), and "Nine Ways to Save Water" (May-June 1991). Alternative gardening practices were offered in "Xeriscape" (Sept.-Oct. 1990), "Dead Lawn to Wildflower Garden" (Sept.-Oct. 1992), and "Falling in Love with Natives" (Nov.-Dec. 2003). In response to an earlier article, the UC Agricultural Division propounded healthy and safe gray

water practices. An early acknowledgment of ozone research (Nov.-Dec. 1989) urged tree planting as a means of "mitigating the effects of global warming."

Robust content flowed from the pens of regular contributors Mort Brigadier, Virginia Maples Innes, Robert Horowitz, Betty Newton and Pat Pawlowski. Floral design personalities Martha Rosenberg and Velma West shared their special expertise. Barbara Jones continued her long association with

the magazine until shortly before her death late in 2005. Kiwi fruit made a first appearance and a series on basic botany was published. The 75th anniversary of Balboa Park was celebrated, leading to a revived interest in the work and writing of Kate Sessions. In the late '90s, feature articles were clearly distinguished from departments and columns. For several issues, the magazine experimented with letters to the editor in "Communications." "Dig In!" was introduced as a regular section of the magazine in the Mar.-Apr. 2006 issue.

Elizabeth B. Glover wrapped up a five-year editorship in 1989 and was succeeded by John J. Gagliardi. Lucy Warren, whose writing had begun appearing a decade earlier, took on the editorial job for most of 1992-93. Jacqueline Coleman then began a dedicated long run as editor, serving from the Nov.-Dec. 1993 issue until 2005. She was succeeded by an interim editor before Lucy Warren returned for a second stint, closing out volume 99 in 2008.



White Sage

1989: Berlin Wall falls; Qualcomm introduces new wireless technology

1990: Hubble Space Telescope orbited: Japanese Friendship Garden opens in Balboa Park

1991: Public launch of World Wide Web

1997: San Diego Naval Training Center closes after 74 years

2003: Balboa Park ranked one of world's best parks; worst wildfires in San Diego history

2008: Svalbard Global Seed Vault accepts first seeds to preserve plant genetic diversity



THEN-

California Garden has a renowned great grandparent in Curtis's Botanical Magazine, continuously published since 1787 on behalf of the British Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. California Garden also has a slightly older sibling, Horticulture, continuously published since 1904 and originating from the combined efforts of three state horticultural societies,

Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. Those two titles are the only surviving ancestors of California Garden. Every other garden or horticultural magazine started before 1909, when California Garden debuted, has ceased publication. Examples include Garden and Forest, edited by the eminent Harvard botanist Charles Sprague Sargent, 1888-97, and The Pacific Garden, published commercially in Pasadena from 1907 to 1915. Sunset magazine dates back to 1898, but it was not created as a garden magazine and has a broader scope. The friendly cousins of California Garden are all much younger. Rodale's Organic Gardening dates from the 1950s and Pacific Horticulture to 1976, though it has somewhat earlier origins as the voice of the California Horticultural Society. Better Homes and Gardens (1924) and the California Garden Clubs' Golden Gardens (1932) offer a bit more maturity. San Diego Home/ Garden premiered in 1979 and continues with Lifestyles added to the title. Southern California Home & Garden had just a three year life span (1988-91) and Fine Gardening did not begin publishing until 1988.

As a centenarian, California Garden has an international claim to venerability and it stands alone as the volunteer product of a single organization. It has proven its staying power in a tough segment of the publishing world. The magazine's longevity is directly attributable to generations of dedicated volunteers and its tie to a non-profit organization. While it is true that the

Floral Association has raised the magazine price, must sell some advertising to maintain the quality of California Garden magazine and must soon assess the relationship between annual dues and the cost of the magazine, the purpose of California Garden is and has always been non-commercial. The sole purpose of the magazine is to further the Association's educational mission. By and large, California Garden has been kept on a sound footing, while remaining true to its mission. With responsible management and surety of purpose, California Garden has a winning formula that can indefinitely extend the century-long commitment it has won from the San Diego Floral Association and generations of readers.

Long live California GARDEN!











All of the books reviewed in California Garden are part of the San Diego Floral Association Library collection (located in Room 105, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA). Come, browse-and if you're a SDFA member-check them out!



Moth Orchids: The Complete Guide to Phalaenopsis

By Steven A. Frowine Timber Press \$40 (Hardcover); 204 pages

This book will surely

delight any moth orchid fan. Moth orchids are the most popular orchids in the world; they account for 75 percent of all orchid plant sales. They are not only beautiful, but easy to grow.

The author, Steven Frowine, is a horticulturist and noted orchid expert, and provides the reader with his secrets on growing these orchids, including tips on watering, light levels, feeding and even propagating. The book is lavishly illustrated with over 300 color photos of every variety and color of moth orchids.

Novices and Phalaenopsis pros alike will find much to learn from this practical and visually pleasing book. -Victoria Phillips

The All-New Illustrated Guide to Gardening

By Fern Marshall Bradley and Trevor Cole Reader's Digest Trade Publishing \$35 (Hardcover); 576 pages

Every gardener—no matter his or her skill level—needs a good, comprehensive gardening guide. After all, you may be the world's biggest staghorn expert, but still be completely flummoxed by the begonia out back.

With the trusted Reader's Digest name attached, The All-

New Illustrated Guide to Gardening covers much of what the average gardener would need to know in order to care for a varied collection of plants and can make a valuable addition to any gardener's library.

From how to plant bulbs and corms to how to prune a grape vine, there is more than enough information to keep the novice and expert alike entertained. Because it is a comprehensive guide, it is targeted to a broad cross-section of gardeners. (How to create a new lawn is discussed alongside xeriscaping, for example.) Microclimates



are discussed; however those looking for targeted advice just for San Diego's Mediterranean climate will be forced to wade through plenty of snow-weather pieces to find it.

With over 3,000 color photos and illustrations, the book leaves little to the imagination. Some of the art is for show (a two-page orchid spread), while others are educational. All, however, go to making the book a feast for the eyes and can help bring a concept to life in a way words may fall short. That's not to say that this tome is a picture book—far from it, as the text is often densely packed—however, the inclusion of so many images is a definite plus. I particularly liked how well illustrated the passages on plant pruning are. I felt as though I could reference the book and then confidently cut back the various vines and trees in my yard that needed attention.

The best part of the book, in comparison to previous editions and some competitors, is that it is all organic, promoting gardening techniques that are both good for the soil and for the gardener. Gardeners looking for a book that will aid them, whether it's pruning roses or selecting perennials, will find a handy partner in this book. -Anix R. Wood

Organic Kitchen Garden

By Juliet Roberts Conran Octopus \$17 (Paperback); 160 pages

Kitchen gardens are growing in popularity, and for good reason. Rising food costs and a desire to get back to basics with organics is making growing your own food highly attractive. Juliet Roberts-editor of the wonderful BBC garden magazine BBC Gardens Illustrated-takes on this hot topic with her book Organic Kitchen Garden and shows readers what and why they should be planting in their own gardens.



The book profiles and reports on the work done at Audley End, a two-acre kitchen garden in Essex, England. Mike Thurlow, Audley End's head kitchen gardener, is a central character in the book, with passages often referencing techniques that he uses.

The book is chock full of practical advice. A good example is using cotton

nets to support melons off the ground so that they don't rot. The author does a good job of breaking the various kitchen items into sections, as well. There are recommended outdoor varieties, glasshouse varieties, all-female varieties, etc. for each kind of kitchen garden item, and she covers everything from root crops to fruit trees.

Because the book is targeted to readers in four-season climates, some of the advice is useless to Mediterranean-climate gardeners. For instance, the section titled "Gardening Calendar" will likely be ignored, as there is not much use for advice on gardening around frost. Also, the recommended varieties of various plants may not grow well here, so modifications need to be made; you'll likely want to ask a local nursery whether the recommended varieties will succeed in our climate. However, even with these limitations it is still easy to find garden nuggets that will work well for our area.

One of the treats in this book is the photography. Veggies are shot close up and look lovely on the glossy pages. Images that feature hands are not cleaned up; there is dirt under the nails and in the creases of the palms, just as it should be with a working gardener. – Elizabeth V. Pliillips

Sean Conway's Cultivating Life: 125 Projects for Backyard Living

By Sean Conway and Lee Alan Buttala

Artisan Books \$23 (Paperback); 272 pages

Every homeowner knows that ownership means projects. There is always something to fix or improve. Authors Conway and Buttala know this, and mercilessly pile on to the 'honey-do list' with this book of 125 engaging projects for backyard living.



The book is perfect for San Diegans; after all, there

are fewer places in the U.S. where outside living is taken so seriously. Projects include the basic, like putting together a backdoor herb pot, to the more complex, like creating a mushroom wood bat house. Not every project is garden-centric, but all are crafts that speak to those who enjoy customizing their outdoor space, and many are easily undertaken by those with limited craft experience.

The projects are easy to follow; materials and tools needed are listed clearly and concisely alongside the actual project how-to, so you know exactly what you need—and perhaps what you'd be getting into—before getting started. The project guides are well-written, with a context-providing introduction and numbered steps. Each project is a little like following a recipe, and I had no problem completing the project I tackled (Saving Heirloom Tomato Seeds).

I am looking forward to trying a few more before the year is out. The only complaint is that the projects could be better illustrated. Some have no accompanying images, and all could benefit from a few step-by-step pictures. –*Amy R. Wood*

New to the Library

- Bleeding Hearts, Corydalis, and Their Relatives (Timber Press/Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 2008) By Mark Tebbitt, Magnus
 Liden and Henrik Zetterlund. Comprehensive coverage of topic. Includes many color plates and several useful appendices, such
 as "Plants Recommended for Beginners."
- Tropical Slipper Orchids: Paphiopedilum and Phragmipedium Species and Hybrids (Timber Press, 2008) By Harold Koopowitz. Exhaustive treatment of subject, color plates and watercolors.
- Garden Mosaics: 19 Beautiful Mosaic Projects for Your Garden (St. Martin's Griffin, 2009) By Emma Biggs and Tessa Hunkin.
- Listening to Stone: Hardy Structures, Perilous Follies and Other Tangles With Nature (Artisan Books, 2008) By Dan Snow.
 For landscapers and garden decor wannabes. More a literary work than a practical manual.
- The Passion for Gardening: Inspiration For a Lifetime (Clarkson Potter, 2003) By Ken Druse. Highly philosophical treatise of
 gardening illustrated with color plates.
- Ornamental Trees for Mediterranean Climates: The Trees of San Diego (San Diego Horticultural Society, 2005) By Steve Brigham; photos by Don Walker. High local interest. Gift to the Floral Library from the Horticultural Society. On sale at the Floral Association Office for \$35.

Now is the time

Timely tips to keep your plants happy throughout September and October

African Violets

Barbara Conrad, Carlsbad African Violet Society

- Wash your hands and tools after grooming each plant to avoid spreading any unseen insects.
- Toss old violet soil after repotting. The nutrients have broken down and are no longer helpful to the plant.
- Propagate new plants by putting cut leaves in an equal mixture
 of perlite and vermiculite to propagate. Hold these "mother"
 leaves almost vertical by propping up with plastic straws or
 toothpicks. This process will take two or three months.
- Create small greenhouses for your new plants by placing a
 plastic bag over the top of the pot and securing it with a rubber
 band. Cut a tiny hole for air circulation.

Begonias

Doris Smith, Alfred D. Robinson Begonia Society

- Feed tuberous begonias in September. Withhold water in October.
- Pinch back and give final feeding to begonias in October, unless you feed all year with a balanced fertilizer.
- · Take cuttings and leaves for starting new plants.
- Water sparingly. Do not allow plants to dry out or keep them too wet.

Bonsai

Kora Dalager, San Diego Bonsai Club

- Adjust watering schedule to match the variable weather.
 Shallow pots may require watering as often as two or three times daily on hot, dry, windy days.
- · Transplant wisteria if you want blossoms next spring.
- · Repot quince, olive and podocarpus.
- Move deciduous trees to cool shaded areas so they won't sprout unwanted growth.
- Fertilize lightly or not at all in October if you fertilized in September.
- · Wait until spring for any major transplanting.

Bromeliad

Mary Siemers, Bromeliad Study Group of Balboa Park

 Look out for weather changes; water frequently during Santa Ana conditions.

- Transplant seedlings that have developed three small leaves into small containers.
- · Always provide good drainage.
- · Cut off spent blooms and dead leaves.
- Flush stagnant water out of center cup to prevent center rot.
- Begin planning how to protect plants during the coming cold weather.

Cacti and Succulents

Joyce Buckner, The Plant Man Nursery in Old Town

- · Watch plants and fertilize less as they go dormant.
- Winter growers will need more fertilizer and water as they start to grow. Look for signs of growth as the season changes.
- · Watch the weather as changes can occur very quickly.
- Transplant actively growing seedlings and rooted cuttings now so they can become established before winter.
- · Clean growing areas.
- Prevent pests from becoming major problems. Inspect plants carefully for mealy bugs, mites, aphids and snails. Treat accordingly.



Graptopetalum bellum

Camellias

Sharon Lee, San Diego Camellia Society

- Fertilize monthly, if you like, September through January with 2-10-10 fertilizer for extra large buds.
- Disbudding is also optional. Removing all but the largest bud from bud clusters provides larger but fewer blooms. Some camellia aficionados remove all but one bud per bunch to achieve the ultimate show-quality bloom.

Meredith French Photographo

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- · Keep camellias watered and mulched since September and October can be very hot months. While camellias are not water-hungry, they don't like to dry out. Regular watering is the best practice. Inconsistent watering is a primary cause of bud drop during the blooming season.
- · Be on the lookout for insects.
- Enjoy Camellia sasangua blooms. These flowers are typically smaller and very profuse. Many are in vibrant shades of pink. Spent petals form a beautiful pink carpet when they fall to the
- · Sasanquas begin blooming in September and some like C. s. 'Yuletide' bloom through the holidays. Other beautiful sasanquas to look for are 'Dazzler,' 'Hana Jiman,' 'Bonanza,' 'Showa-na-sake' and 'Shishi Gashira.'

Dahlias

Dave Tooley, San Diego Dahlia Society

- · Clean up old leaves and stalks.
- · Spray to prevent mildew and spider mites.
- · Maintain regular watering through October, then cut back gradually.
- · Feed with potash to promote good root growth and to keep plants healthy during winter.

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Epiphyllums

Phil Peck, San Diego Epiphyllum Society

- · Protect plants from exposure to direct sunlight.
- · Spray-mist during warm spells. Keep stems clean and dust
- · Prevent soil from completely drying out.
- · Protect new growth from wind damage; stake plants and carefully tie to trellis.
- · Check for snails and slugs. A few granules of snail bait at the base of the plant are effective and leave little or no residue.
- · Feed plants with a balanced fertilizer for the last time before they become semi-dormant.

Ferns

Bob Halley, San Diego Fern Society

- · Keep removing old fronds.
- · Water frequently, as most ferns are in full growth now.
- · Fertilize with half-strength, high-nitrogen liquid or slowrelease pellets.
- · Spray for aphids, thrips and scale. Keep looking for snails and slugs. Use bait as needed.
- · Watch for giant whiteflies. Treat by wiping off egg spirals.
- · Collect and sow spores. New spores should be coming on regularly.
- Protect your plants from the sun. Very few ferns like full sun on very hot days.

San Diego Horticultural Society Meetings 2nd Monday of each month

6 - 9 pm ❖ Exciting Meetings - Everyone Welcome! Surfside Race Place, Del Mar Fairgrounds

Join us for a guest speaker, plant sales, plant display. Meetings are open to all and everyone is very welcome

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Trips to outstanding gardens

❖ Free meetings with exciting speakers ❖ Nursery discounts

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UPCOMING MEETINGS:

Sept. 14: California Native Plants for the Garden

Horticulturist David Fross has subtitled his talk "A Personal Perspective," and you'll learn about wonderful plants from a passionate man who co-authored an exceptional book. California Vative Plants for the Garden. Members free, non-members \$5.

Oct 12: Native Seed Gene Bank Project

Bryan Endress, from the San Diego Zoo, explores varied approaches to plant conservation and restoration in San Diego. including the Millennium Seed Bank Project, an ambitious project that seeks to collect and store native seeds to safeguard against future extinction. Members free, non-members \$5

Info: sdhortsoc.org or (760) 295-7089



Fruit Trees and Vines

Vincent Lazaneo, Urban Horticulture Advisor, UC Cooperative Extension

- Continue periodic, thorough irrigation to maintain adequate soil moisture until winter rains begin.
- Operate drip irrigation systems until we receive at least two inches of rain. This watering will prevent salt injury.
- Prune out dead and severely damaged shoots of deciduous trees before foliage drops.
- Cover maturing frappe clusters with paper bags (poke small holes for ventilation) to protect maturing fruit from yellow iackets and birds.
- Check on maturity of kiwi fruit. Maturity is measured by a change in seed color from white to brown or black. Pick large fruit first, but harvest before fruit softens.

Herbs

John Noble, Coastal Sage Gardening

- Prune summer's dead growth of perennial herbs such as lavender and rosemary.
- · Fertilize and amend all herb beds.
- Plant perennial herbs such as mints, French sorrel, Roman chamomile and comfrey.
- Dry golden ginkgo leaves for tea.
- · Harvest rosehips and vitex berries.
- · Bury saffron bulbs (Crocus sativus).

Irises

Leon Vogel, San Diego/Imperial Counties Iris Society

- · Complete your digging and replanting.
- Fertilize again; iris plants in Southern California grow all winter.
- Plant any new iris you may have purchased. Be sure to label markers in waterproof ink.
- Keep weeds under control. Also check for aphids and whiteflies and spray if necessary.
- · Pull off and discard all dead leaves.

Native Plants

John Noble, Coastal Sage Gardening

- · Plan your native plant garden.
- · Prepare ground; clear leaves and overgrowth.
- · Mulch lightly any bare ground, especially hillsides.
- Dig holes. After the summer the ground is baked dry. Fill a hole with water and allow the hole to drain several times before planting.
- Plant species of Ceanothus, Salvia, Artemisia, Arctostaphylos or Mimulus when a rain storm is predicted.
- Sow wildflower seeds of California poppies, Chinese houses, goldfields and lupines.

Orchids

Christopher Croom, San Diego County Orchid Society

- Start moving inside indoor/warmer growers when the nocturnal temperature drops to 60-65 degrees Fahrenheit. Leave Phalaenopsis hybrids outside until the nighttime temperature drops to 55 degrees Fahrenheit to get them to rebloom.
- · Start cutting back on water as the temperature cools.
- Look for spikes on the *Phalaenopsis* hybrids that you've left out all summer. Move them inside when you see the new spikes.
- Water extra during Santa Ana conditions or other heat waves in early fall.
- Look for spikes emerging for many of the Mexican Laelia species and their hybrids.

Pelargoniums

Jim Zemcik, San Diego Geranium Society

- Let plants perform. Avoid unnecessary pruning or cutting.
- Continue cleaning plants by removing dead, older and/or damaged leaves. Be especially watchful for geranium rust.
- Continue a steady water cycle. If hot weather is forecast, water before the heat sets in.
- Do not allow plants to dry out completely. Water in early morning and/or early evening for best results. Some geraniums will abort all blooms and drop lower foliage if allowed to become too dry.
- Continue feeding with a good commercial fertilizer at 1/3 to ½ of the label's recommended strength. Apply at two week intervals. If temperatures rise above 80 degrees for several days, stop fertilizing.
- If leaves start to yellow, use an iron supplement such as Ironite
- Deadhead as soon as blooms pass their peak. High heat may mark the end of the blooming cycle and deadheading will promote new growth and additional branching.
- Continue a pest prevention program. Budworms are at their peak now. Use a good systemic insecticide for best results. If you use a *B. thurengensis* or similar product, spray at least every seven days.
- If you have a substantial pest infestation, use a multipurpose product such as Immunox. Follow manufacturers' recommendations.
- Continue to protect plants from severe sun damage. Keep plants out of full sun. Protect roots of plants in large pots by surrounding the pots with pots of shorter growing annuals. It



may be beneficial when using plastic pots to place a potted plant into a second, empty, container of equal or larger size. This helps to insulate the primary pot and prevent root damage.

Rotate plants to keep them well shaped and covered with blooms.

Plumeria

Frank Zotter, Southern California Plumeria Society

- · Enjoy old and new varieties of blooms, as they are most prolific now. The more you pick, the more they produce.
- · Water more often during Santa Ana conditions. It is a good idea to also spray the whole plant during very hot days. This spraying also adds stability of the plant base.
- Keep fertilizing once a month as in previous growth periods.
- · Make sure plants are staked. Because of large leaf growth, plumeria become very top heavy. During Santa Ana winds, they fall easily and you may lose a branch you have been nurturing.
- · Stake with metal electrical conduits. Drive the conduit right through the pot into the soil for maximum stability.

Roses

Al Heck, San Diego Rose Society

• Water well. September and October can include some of our hottest, driest days. Imagine a cylinder three feet in diameter and one inch deep. That's how much water each rose needs three times per week. If there's a cool spell, two times per week can suffice.



SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY ANNUAL SHOW AND SALE

September 26 & 27 (Sat. & Sun.) 10:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. Rm 101, Casa del Prado Balboa Park www.bsi.org/webpages/san diego.html

- · Enjoy the final bloom eyele of hybrid tea roses. The final competitive rose shows of the year are during October.
- · Remove dust and grime weekly with a vigorous spray of water over the entire rose bush. Roses love it; spider mites hate it.
- · Plant roses that you forgot about and/or left in pots. They will have developed a strong root ball and will transplant easily into a prepared location that gets at least a half a day of sunlight. Remember to water well after planting.
- · Stop fertilizing. Assuming that you have applied enough fertilizer to support the season's final growth spurt and October bloom, fertilizer applied after Oct. 1 will be wasted as the rose tries to go dormant.
- · Analyze how your roses have performed. Plants that have given too much trouble or too few flowers may be candidates for replacement during bare-root season.
- · Let rose hips develop. Petals on un-harvested roses will gradually turn ugly and perhaps even show the sickly brown decay caused by the Botrytis fungus. With your hand, grasp all the petals and pull them off in a single move, leaving that part of the bloom to which the petals were attached.

Vegetables

Vincent Lazaneo, Urban Horticulture Advisor, **UC Cooperative Extension**

- · Remove warm-season vegetables badly damaged by pests or diseases or past their prime production periods.
- · Prepare the soil for planting cool-season vegetables by incorporating composted organic matter and a pre-plant fertilizer high in phosphorus.
- · Begin planting cool-season vegetables: broccoli. Brussels sprouts, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, endive, fava beans, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, parsley, peas, potatoes (white), spinach and turnips.
- · Buy seeds of short-day onion hybrids, as well as garlic cloves, to plant in November for bulb production next summer. Onion sets can be planted for a quick crop of green onions, but not for bulbs.
- · Dig sweet potatoes before any danger of frost. Be careful not to bruise roots. Dry thoroughly (one or two weeks), wrap in newspaper and store close to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
- · For information about the citrus psyllid go to the following website www.californiacitrusthreat.org

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Garden Conversations: Paul Maschka

An expert in urban farming discusses his newest endeavor and its benefits for our city

By Alyssa Holderbein

Paul Maschka is a busy man. The former lead organic horticulturist at the San Diego Zoo and Wild Animal Park is president of the San Diego Mycological Society and a beekeeper. He also is an expert on organic urban farming, a topic he is extremely passionate about. Maschka explains how organic farming can be greatly beneficial to the environment and the people who practice it.

California Garden: What is urban farming?

Paul Maschka: Urban farming is growing seasonal food in and around an urban environment. I practice organic urban farming, which is pretty specific. Organic farming is using products that do not harm the environment or the people. These products also re-generate the soil.

CG: How did you get started with urban farming? Why is it a passion of yours?

PM: I've been doing horticulture since I was five years old. Through my studies, I've noticed that we have some of the best horticulture colleges in the Southwest but they haven't taught organies, which made me more interested. Recently, City College approached Julia Dashe, a local gardening educator, about starting an organic urban farm and she called me to help.

CG: Tell us a little bit about the San Diego City College's Seeds at City urban farming program.

PM: The program was started a little over a year ago. We basically covered a large lawn area with compost and mulch and converted it into an urban farm. We also converted two embankments into food forests, consisting of about 60 fruit trees donated by the Fruit Tree Planting Foundation. Right now it is an internship program with the overall goal being to turn it into a certificate program.

CG: Why should San Diegans be interested in urban farming?

PM: The biggest negative impact on our environment is the production and transportation of our food. The whole process is dependant on chemicals. By growing food locally, we're not using pesticides or the petroleum that needs to be drilled and pumped and processed and shipped.

CG: What practical tips do you have for those who want to get started with urban farming?

PM: Start by reducing the size of their lawns and utilize some of that space for growing food. Learn and practice organic farming methods.

CG: Are there any special restrictions or steps people need to consider if starting their own urban farm, given the current water restrictions and drought?

PM: We converted a lawn into a vegetable garden and we found we were using 1/8 of the water compared to when it was a lawn. Organic farming builds soil that retains water. An organic farming mantra is feed the soil and the soil will feed the plant. Chemical-based gardening does nothing to keep the water in the ground.

CG: What are your favorite parts of the cool growing season?

PM: One of the main reasons I like the cool growing season more than the warm season is the diversity of crops that you can grow

than the warm season is the diversity of crops that you can grow in a San Diego winter. There are 60 or 70 types of crops that do really well in our cool season.

CG: What is the difference between urban farming and edible landscaping?

PM: Edible landscaping is a way to take your residential landscape, remove the filler plants, replace them with plants that grow food and still have it look attractive. Urban farming is on a larger scale and focused on production.

CG: One of your interests is beekeeping. How long have you been interested in beekeeping? Do you maintain a hive?

PM: I have been doing beckeeping almost 10 years and have about 15 hives. I also do what is called urban bee rescue. I take a team of interns who are training to be beckeepers to remove hives from urban places and find a more appropriate place for them.

CG: In addition to urban farming and beekeeping, you are president of the San Diego Mycological Society. What is your favorite aspect of mycology?

PM: To teach people about the "soil food web." My favorite part is enlightening people on the fact that every living thing above ground is the product of all these things we don't see that live beneath the soil like the fungi, bacteria and microbial life.

GOOD BETS FOR HEDGES

A favorite is dying, but alternatives abound for native, succulent and Mediterranean-style landscapes

By Mary James

Tere's what the Sunset Western Garden Book says about oleanders (Nerium oleander): Mediterranean native, moderate to fast growing, attractive in all seasons, blooms late spring to fall, needs little water once established, tolerates poorly drained and salty soils, routine pruning isn't necessary.

No wonder these undemanding shrubs with their slender leaves and azalea-like flowers are a landscape mainstay in San Diego and throughout Southern California. Drivers whiz past oleanders on freeways where these plants seem immune to exhaust fumes, dust and wind. In many a backyard, oleanders are a carefree screen, defining a property line, providing privacy or, as one gardener admitted, "separating me from the junkyard next door."

San Diego gardeners aren't the first to fall for this versatile beauty. Oleanders can be seen in frescos in ancient Pompeii; gardens in China featured them since the Middle Ages; and in 16th Century England, they were a favorite "sun room" plant. Spanish explorers are credited with bringing them from the Mediterranean region where they grow in the wild to the South Pacific and then to the New World, including the West Indies, Florida and the Western United States.

Today, Galveston, Texas, hosts an annual Oleander Festival, sponsored by the International Oleander Society, which is based there (www.oleander.org). First brought to the city in 1841, oleanders had become its symbol by 1916 and a reason for its reputation then and now as one of the most beautiful cities in the South

Well-suited to subtropical climates, ubiquitous oleanders may be shunned by some plant collectors as common and by some homeowners for their toxicity - all parts of the plant are poisonous. But it's hard to dispute their utility - especially now when so many are falling victim to an incurable disease and leaving unwanted holes in Southern California gardens.

Two Culprits

Oleander leaf scorch is the reason the leaves on these longlived shrubs are drooping, turning brown and dying. Individual branches die back; then, as more branches are affected, the entire plant dies. As summer's heat peaks and Santa Anas roar this month and next, the demise of infected oleanders will be accelerated and some experts predict that more than 90 percent will succumb in the next few years.

There a two culprits. One is a new strain of the bacterium Xylella fastidiosa and the second is a relatively new insect vector, the glassy-winged sharpshooter, that spreads it oleander to oleander. The same species of Xylella threatens commercial crops, causing Pierce's Disease in grape vines and almond leaf scorch in almond trees. Other species of the same bacteria



threaten other ornamentals including liquidambars, purple-leaf

In each instance, the bacteria feed on the water-conducting tissue or xylem of the plant. As their numbers grow, the xylem is blocked depriving the plant of water and nutrients. The disease' takes its toll rapidly when the plants are stressed by heat and lack of rainfall.

The glassy-winged sharpshooter, a 1/2-inch long brown insect with clear wings, was brought into southern California from the southeast U.S. Biological controls limit its population and aggressive steps are being taken to prevent its spread into central and northern California. Sharpshooters feed on xylem and can pick up the Xylella bacteria by feeding on an infected plant. The bacteria live and reproduce in the sharpshooter's mouth and are transmitted every time the insect feeds.

Symptoms of oleander scorch were first spotted in the early 1990s in Palm Springs and Indio in Riverside County and Tustin in Orange County. In addition to San Diego county, Los Angeles, San Bernadino, Ventura and Santa Barbara counties have reported infected plants.

It can take 3 to 5 years from the time symptoms are spotted for an oleander to die. Gardeners may think initial signs of the disease are drought related, but if that were the case, all the leaves likely would droop at once and the plant would recover with watering. Cutting off affected branches may slow progress of the disease, but won't stop it.

Starting Over

Luckily for San Diego gardeners, there are numerous, good options for replacing dead or dying oleanders that have been used as screens. In some cases, the oleanders' demise can be an opportunity to bring new and unusual plants to the garden that will serve the same purpose as hard-working oleanders and are equally drought-tolerant and, in many cases, floriferous.

Remove dead oleanders with caution, bearing in mind the plant's poisonous qualities if ingested. Keep dead leaves away from hay or other animal feed and caution children not to eat leaves or flowers. Wear gloves when handling all parts of the plant.

Do not burn prunings because of fire danger and also because the smoke reportedly can cause irritation to mucus membranes. Oleander can be added to compost piles where the composting process has been shown to reduce toxicity.

The bacteria that causes oleander leaf scorch does not survive in the soil where the plant was growing. Thus new oleanders, as well as other shrubs and trees, can be planted in the same spot. However, replacement oleanders can be infected by glassy-winged sharpshooters and their life-span considerably reduced.

For gardeners seeking oleander substitutes, *California Garden* contacted four local landscape designers. Below are their choices of plants suited to Mediterranean climates like ours, including succulents and California natives.

Pamela Homfelt of PH Exterior Design (phexterior design.com). Homfelt designed the waterwise gardens surrounding the offices of the San Diego County Water Authority and the City of San Diego's Environmental Services headquarters. Both gardens are in Kearny Mesa.

Dodonaea viscosa 'Purpurea' (Purple Hop Bush) - Willowy, deep purple-bronze foliage all year; insignificant soft-pink papery flowers in late spring. Fast-growing, low water, unfussy about soil. Full sun. Grows to 20 feet tall; can be pruned shorter. Plant 5 feet on center.

Grewia occidentalis (Lavender Starflower) - Small olive-green leaves; star-shaped lavender flowers year round. Drought tolerant at the coast; moderate water inland in warm weather. Grows to 10 feet tall. Can be sheared as hedge. Full to part sun. Plant 6 feet on center.



Grevillea 'Long John' - Long weeping bright green leaves; dramatic orange-pink flowers winter through spring. Grows to 10 feet tall, 15 feet wide. Low water, well draining soil, avoid high phosphorus fertilizers. Full sun. Plant 8 feet on center.

Heteromeles arbutifolia (Toyon) - Native known as California's holly. Shiny deep green leaves; red berries in winter. Grows to 15 feet tall and wide. Full sun to part shade. Moderate grower. Plant 8 feet on center.

Elaeagnus pungens (Silverberry) - Unusual metallic silver-brown leaves; tiny fragrant flowers followed by red berries. Oleanderlike shape to 7 feet tall and wide. Branches are spiny. Full sun. Tough and drought tolerant. Plant 6 feet on center.

Callistemon citrinus (Lemon Bottlebrush) - Narrow bronze leaves mature to vivid green; dark-red "bottlebrush" flowers starting in late winter (pink and purple hybrids available). Very drought tolerant and unfussy about soil. Grows to 10 feet tall, 4-5 feet wide. Full sun. Plant 5 feet on center.

Linda Chisari, Del Mar landscape designer known for her drought tolerant, Mediterranean-style garden designs. (lindachisari.com)

Podocarpus macrophyllus maki (Shrubby Yew Pine) - Tall narrow dense shrub ideal for hedge between subdivision houses, Long dark green leaves; inconspicuous flowers. Grows to 8 feet tall. Likes sun but tolerant of shade between homes. Drought tolerant. Shear to keep narrow. Plant 4 feet on center.

Anisodontea 'Tara's Pink' and 'Elegant Lady' (Cape Mallow) -Medium green soft leaves; baby pink hibiscus-shaped flowers on 'Tara's Pink,' darker pink on 'Elegant Lady.' Can be sheared lightly. Fast growing to 6 feet tall. Drought tolerant. Full sun. Plant 4 feet on center.

Pittosporum undulatum (Victorian Box) - Glossy green leaves with wavy edges; intensely fragrant cream flowers followed by yellow-orange berries birds love. Good screen to 10 feet tall. Regular pruning controls height. Moderate water. Plant 6 feet on center.

Thuja occidentalis 'Fastigiata' (American Arborvitae) - Tall, thin conifer thrives in coastal conditions. Evergreen yellow-green leaves resemble those of cedars. Grows to 25 feet tall; can be sheared. Low water; full sun. Plant 4 feet on center.

Feijoa sellowiana (Pineapple Guava) - Gleaming gray-green leaves are silvery underneath; edible white flowers with red stamens are followed by delicious fruit. Very drought tolerant. Grows to 12 feet tall. Full sun. Plant 8 feet on center.

Rhaphiolepis 'Majestic Beauty' (Indian Hawthorn) and Rhaphiolepis umbellata (Yeddo Hawthorn) - Familiar shrubs for carefree screens. 'Majestic Beauty' grows to 10 feet tall and has leathery dark green leaves and deep pink flowers in spring. R. umbellata reaches 8 feet tall and bears white flowers with red stamens off and on all year. Both are vigorous, drought tolerant and pest free. Full sun to part shade. Plant 4-5 feet on center.



Kay Stewart, San Diego landscape architect who specializes in native plant gardens.

Dendromecon harfordii (Island Bush Poppy) - Best native substitute for oleander-size informal screen. Waxy greygreen foliage; many months of buttery yellow flowers. Grows up to 25 feet tall and wide; generally smaller in cultivation. Drought tolerant; avoid excess water and summer water. Take care not to damage to roots when planting. Plant 7-plus feet on center.

Rhus integrifolia (Lemonade Berry) and Rhus ovata (Sugar Bush) - Leathery dark green; pink flowers in February through April are followed by red berries. Use lemonade berry in coastal areas; sugar bush in hotter inland regions. Grow 8-10 feet tall; prune after berries form so next year's buds are not harmed. Take shearing well if you need to shape to fit a 3-foot wide strip. Long lived. Tolerate salt air. Plant 7 feet-plus on center.

Ceanothus (Wild Lilac) - Tall Ceanothus arboreus and the hybrids 'Ray Hartman,' 'Owlswood Blue' and 'Sierra Blue' form big barrier hedges or screens fast. C. arboreus can grow 20 feet tall; the hybrids, 12-15 feet. Flowers in shades of blue appear in March and May above shiny dark green leaves. Shed previous year's leaves as new ones emerge; excess water kills the plants. Don't like pruning of large branches so use where 6 foot-width is not a problem. Plant 7-plus feet on center.

Rhamnus californica (Coffeeberry) - Neat, tidy, sturdy and dense in mass plantings. Dark green foliage; small flowers in spring are followed by marble-sized berries in shades of lime green, rose and red that ripen to black. Site where berry drop is not a problem, though birds may eat most. Grows to 15 feet tall in deep shade; takes well to pruning and shaping. Full sun or shade. Grows fast in well-drained soil; slower in clay. Do not over water. Plant 7 feet-plus on center.

Arctostaphylos (Manzanita) - Large evergreen shrubs with showy red- or purple-brown bark in a variety of heights. Small pink or white flowers in January and February are followed by showy red berries in summer. Tolerant of poor soil; need excellent drainage. Different species handle sun, shade, coastal or inland conditions. Consult with native plant nursery for best selection for specific locations.

Debra Lee Baldwin, author of "Designing with Succulents" (Timber Press, 2007) and "Succulent Container Gardens" (Timber Press, January 2010).

Aloe arborescens - Easily grown from cuttings to form a dense shrub with spiny-edged fleshy leaves that form wavy rosettes. Blooms in January with orange-red flower spikes. Grows slowly to 3-4 feet tall and wide. Keep soil moist until established; then will survive on winter rains. Good fire barrier. Needs good drainage. Tolerates some shade. Frost sensitive. Plant cuttings so they touch.

Portulacaria afra (Elephant's Food) - Wiry adobe-brown stems hold tiny jade plant-like leaves. Fast growing to form informal hedge to 5 feet tall. Be sure to use upright, not prostrate form. Good companion with other succulents for a mixed screen. Sun or shade. Plant 2 feet on center.

Crassula ovata (Jade Plant) - Easy to grow from cuttings to form shrub 3-4 feet tall and wide. Snow-white flowers in winter rise above glossy green leaves. Foliage of C. o. 'Hummel's Sunset' is vellow tinged with green and red when planted in full sun. Provide good drainage and protect from severe heat and cold. Plant 2-3 feet on center.

Euphorbia milii (Crown of Thorns) - Mounding shrub with sparse light green leaves and flowers in warm hues ranging from reds to golds. Blooms much of the year. Branches are lined with long thorns; serves as security barrier. Species grows 3-4 feet tall, 3 feet wide over time; hybrids may be smaller. Frost sensitive. Plant 2-3 feet on center.

Euphorbia tirucalli (Pencil Tree) - Tall thin tree with pencil-thin branches, easily grown from cuttings. No thorns, but milky sap is irritating to eyes and skin. Grows 6-8 feet tall, 3 feet wide. Choice selection is 'Sticks on Fire' with branches in bonfire hues of red, pink and salmon. Tolerant of salt air. Frost sensitive. Plant 2 feet on center.

Opuntia ficus-indica 'Burbank Spineless' - A nearly thornless selection of the shrubby cactus with broad pads. Orangeyellow flowers are followed by pear-shaped fruits. Won't form dense hedge; good backdrop at property edge. Fire resistant. Grows 8 feet tall and wide. Can be underplanted with other drought-tolerant plants. Plant 4-5 feet on center.



Tips on planting hedges and screens

Plants with thorns can be good security screens or hedges but avoid them near dog runs, where children play or near frequently traveled paths.

In general hedge plants have small leaves and an upright habit that lend themselves to shearing. Plants for screens may have larger leaves and a looser habit that are not suitable for shearing.

When selecting plants. consider maintenance issues carefully. example, select a plant that only grows 8 feet tall, rather than one that grows 12 feet tall that you must constantly prune to 8 feet in height.

Many hedge-suitable plants can be large shrubs or small trees. When purchasing these plants for hedges, select plants that have branches to the base of the trunk.

Lower branches often die back as hedge plants mature in height because the bottom foliage is deprived of light. To avoid this problem, prune plants so they are slightly narrower at the top than the bottom.

Consider the mature width of hedge and screen plants and plant them so they will overlap to create privacy.

Prune plants when dormant, after bloom ends, to stimulate new growth and allow for the next round of bloom.

All hedges, including succulents and natives, need regular watering until they become established.

-Mary James

Ceanothus 'Dark Star'







Del Mar

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Save time, money and use the CODE SDFA when you visit fallhomegardenshow.com/SDFA WITH THIS COUPON to save \$3, or bring this coupon to the box office one coupon PER PERSON for \$2 OFF Saturday, Sunday or FREE FRIDAY.

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SDFA Calendar A listing of the best gardening-related activities in

the county for September and October 2009

September Events

SEPTEMBER 1

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY MEETING

Cultivate your interest in orchids.

When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101 Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

More information: www.sdorchids.com

SEPTEMBER 2

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY MEETING

Alan Koch from Gold Country Orchids will speak. Culture Class: 6:30 p.m., Alex Nadzan presents Orchid Basics 101.

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Carlsbad Woman's Club. 3

320 Monroe St., Carlsbad

More information: www.palomarorchid.org

SAN DIEGO HERB CLUB MEETING

This month's topic is "The History and Folklore of Herbs." Visitors are welcome.

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego More information: www.thesandiegoherbclub.com

SEPTEMBER 4

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY FLOWER SHOW

Everyone is welcome and admission is free

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Room 102, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.socalplumeriasociety.com

VISTA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Join the Vista Garden Club at its general meeting. When: Luncheon 12 Noon; Meeting 1:30 p.m. Where: Gloria McClellan Senior Center, 1400 Vale Terrace Dr., Vista

SEPTEMBER 5

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY PLANT SALE

Bring cash or checks for purchases; credit cards will not be

When: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Saturday, Sept. 5, and Sunday, Sept. 6

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego More information: www.socalplumeriasociety.com

SEPTEMBER 8

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK MEETING

Bromeliads are available to purchase for as little as \$1 at every meeting

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 619-479-5500, www3.adnc.com/~lynnd/bromweb.html

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB MEETING

This month's meeting features a potluck luncheon and members' art exhibit.

When: 12:00 Noon

Where: St. Stephen Catholic Church, 31020 Cole Grade Rd., Valley Center

More information: www.dosvallesgardenclub.org

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA, LA JOLLA CHAPTER

Come learn and appreciate this beautiful form of

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: La Jolla Library, 7555 Draper Ave., La Jolla More information: 858-672-7850

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY MEETING

Come to learn, admire and purchase geraniums and pelargoniums.

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 858-472-0540, www.sdgeranium.org

SEPTEMBER 9

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING The Bonita Valley Garden Club welcomes new members.

When: 9:30 a.m. Hospitality; 10:00 a.m. Meeting Where: Bonita Library Community Room, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita

More information: Darlene Montgomery, 619-267-1585, dmontg@live.com

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

PLGC - where friendships and gardens blossom. When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Portuguese Hall, 2818 Avenida de Portugal, San Diego More information: www.plgc.org

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Compare notes with local gardeners about plants that thrive in Poway

When: 9:00 a.m.

Where: Templar's Hall, Old Poway Park,

14134 Midland Rd., Poway More information: www.powayvalleygardenclub.org

RAMONA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Visitors are welcome to attend.

When: 12:00 Noon.

Where: Ramona Women's Club, 524 Main St., Ramona More information: www.ramonagardenclub.com

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY MEETING Plants and cuttings are available for sale at every meeting.

When: 7:30 p.m. Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

San Diego

More information: www.epiphyllum.com

SEPTEMBER 12

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY MEETING Meetings are free and visitors are always welcome.

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: http://bsi.org/webpages/san_diego.html

SEPTEMBER 13

MABLE CORWIN BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY MEETING

Come join in the fun.

When: 1:30 p.m. Where: Quail Botanical Gardens,

230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas More information: www.kolzbegonia.com

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB MEETING

Glen Jensen will speak at this monthly meeting. When: 10:30 a.m.; Basic Classes are at 9:00 a.m. in Room 104.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com

SAN DIEGO IRIS SOCIETY ANNUAL RHIZOME SALE

A large variety of iris rhizomes are available for sale. Come early for the best selection.

When: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. or until sold out. Where: Casa del Prado Courtyard, Balboa Park,

San Diego More information:

http://sites.google.com/site/sandiegoirissociety

SEPTEMBER 14

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING

David Fross will present "Meadows, Grasslands, Prairies and Turf: Another Gentle Plea to Reconsider Your Lawn."

Where: Surfside Race Place, Del Mar Fairgrounds, Del Mar More information: sdhortsoc.org

SEPTEMBER 15

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Join them for their monthly meeting. When: 1:00 p.m.

Where: La Jolla Lutheran Church,

7111 La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla More information: Fran Sheinbein, 858-488-5618

RANCHO SAN DIEGO GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Visitors are always welcome.

When: 10:00 a.m. Where: 1077 Vista Madera, El Cajon

Contact: Connie Beck, 619-749-4059

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER MEETING

Learn about native flora and their use in the garden. When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 760-434-5033, www.cnpssd.org

SEPTEMBER 16

SAN DIEGO COUNTY CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY MEETING

A monthly meeting for orchid enthusiasts.

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Carlsbad Woman's Club, 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad More information: 858-748-8355

SEPTEMBER 17

BERNARDO GARDENERS CLUB MEETING

Programs, friends and more.

When: 1:00 p.m.

Where: RB Swim & Tennis Club, 16955 Bernardo Oaks Dr., Rancho Bernardo (Please call as meeting sites may vary.) More information: 858-673-8728, www.bernardogardeners.org

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

The Chula Vista Garden Club welcomes new members. When: 11:45 a.m.

Where: Norman Park Senior Center, 270 F St.,

More information: Marilyn Saleny, 619-656-8669

SEPTEMBER 18

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS, NORTH COUNTY CHAPTER MEETING

Come to learn how to grow rare fruit in the north county area. When: 7:00 p.m

Where: Room 7003, Mira Costa College Horticulture Bldg., Oceanside

More information: www.crfg.org/local.html



SEPTEMBER 19

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB FALL SHOW

SDBC members will present programs and their bonsai for viewing. Bonsai plant stock, pots and accessories will be available for sale.

When: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Saturday, Sept. 19, and Sunday, Sept. 20

Where: Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego More information: www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB OF OCEANSIDE MEETING

This club provides workshops, plant sales and a wealth of information.

When: 12:45 p.m.

Where: MiraCosta Community College, Student Center Bldg. (upstairs), Carlsbad

More information: www.gardencentral.org/californiagc/miracosta

SEPTEMBER 21

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY MEETING Dr. Tommy Cairns will speak on "A Century of Roses." When: 7:30 p.m. Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

San Diego More information: www.sdrosesociety.org

SEPTEMBER 22

BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Come join the fun. When: 6:30 p.m.

Where: Bonita Library Community Room, 4375 Bonita Rd., Bonita More information: 619-479-9838

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

A lovely way to start the day. When: 9:30 a m

Where: St. Dustan's, 6556 Park Ridge Rd., San Carlos More information: 619-448-3613

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY MEETING Learn to grow spectacular dahlias in your garden. When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 858-672-2593

SEPTEMBER 23

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS-SAN DIEGO CHAPTER MEETING

Join CRFG for fun, friendship and gardening know-how When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: David Yetz, 619-659-8788

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB MEETING Community involvement, scholarship and floral appreciation

at every meeting. When: 6:00 p.m. Social; 6:30 p.m. Meeting and Speaker

Where: Mission Hills United Church of Christ. 4070 Jackdaw St., San Diego

More information: www.missionhillsgardenclub.org

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB MEETING Join the San Dieguito Garden Club today.

When: 9:30 a.m. Social; 10:00 a.m. Meeting Where: Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas

More information: http://sdgc.klmmicro.com

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119 MEETING

This group welcomes new members.

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 858-673-3535, hironan8@san,rr.com

SEPTEMBER 24

CROWN GARDEN CLUB MEETING

A Coronado jewel.

When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: Winn Room, Coronado Library, 640 Orange Ave., Coronado

More information: www.crowngardenclub.org

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY MEETING

Grow fabulous ferns; make fabulous friends.

When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 619-464-2609, www.sdfern.com

VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA MEETING Meeting monthly to preserve and beautify the environment. When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Torrey Pines Christian Church, 8320 La Jolla Scenic Dr. North, La Jolla More information: 858-454-4117, www.villagegardencluboflajolla.com

SEPTEMBER 26

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY MEETING

Learn more about these water saving plants.

When: 12:00 Noon

Where: Joslyn Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido More information: 760-741-7553

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY ANNUAL PLANT SALE

Expand your bromeliad collection by attending this plant sale. When: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Saturday, Sept. 26, and Sunday, Sept. 27

Where: Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego More information: http://bsi.org/webpages/san_diego.html

SEPTEMBER 28

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB MEETING Join this group for their monthly meeting.

When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: Winn Room, Coronado Library, 640 Orange Ave., Coronado

More information: www.bridgeandbaygardenclub.org

CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY MEETING Join us for tips on growing and propagating African violets

When: 10:30 a.m.

Where: Vista Library, 700 Eucalyptus Ave., Vista More information: 760-295-0484

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB MEETING

Use native plants to conserve water.

When: 2:00 p.m.

Where: Rancho Bernardo Library,

17110 Bernardo Center Dr., Rancho Bernardo More information: www.lhnpc.org

SEPTEMBER 29

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Expand your gardening knowledge with the Fallbrook Garden Club.

When: 12:30 p.m. Social; I:00 p.m. General Meeting Where: Fallbrook Community Center, 341 Herald Lane, Fallbrook

More information: www.fallbrookgardenclub.org

October Events

OCTOBER 2

VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Cultivate friendships through gardening. When: Luncheon 12:00 Noon; Meeting 1:30 p.m. Where: Gloria McClellan Senior Center,

I400 Vale Terrace Dr., Vista

More information: vistagaradenclub.org

OCTOBER 3

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY MEETING

Please attend this monthly meeting and fall plant procurement sale

. When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Ecke Building, Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas

More information: 858-566-0503,

http://ahsregion7.org/daylily_club_pages/southwest_ $hemerocallis_society.htm$

OCTOBER 4

HON NON BO ASSOCIATION MEETING

Come learn the art of bonsai.

When: 10:30 a.m.

Where: Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego More information: 858-689-0957

OCTOBER 6

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY MEETING

Come for the plant auction, stay for the informative lectures. When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room IOI, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.sdorchids.com

OCTOBER 7

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY MEETING Peter Lin will speak of Dendrobiums

When: 7:00 p.m.; Culture Class: 6:30 p.m.,

Preparing Orchids for Judging with Renate Schmidt

Where: Carlsbad Woman's Club.

3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad

More information: www.palomarorchid.org

SAN DIEGO HERB CLUB MEETING

Come enjoy the presentation on the medicinal uses of herbs. When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.thesandiegoherbclub.com

OCTOBER 10

THE SAN DIEGO HERB CLUB

Come to the 4th Annual Herb Day San Diego Celebration. When: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Where: The Trees for Health Garden, corner of Balboa Dr. and Quince St. in Balboa Park, San Diego More information: www.thesandiegoherbclub.com

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY MEETING

Kelly Griffen will lecture on the bromeliads of Mexico. When: 10:00 a.m. Where: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

San Diego More information: http://bsi.org/webpages/san_diego.html

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY MEETING

A plant sale at every meeting.

When: 1:00 p.m.

Where Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego More information: 619-795-1020, www.sdcss.com

OCTOBER 11

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PLUMERIA SOCIETY MEETING

Please attend this members-only awards luncheon.

When: 1:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.socalplumeriasociety.com

MABLE CORWIN BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY MEETING

If you love begonias, you will love this group.

When: 1:30 p.m.

Where: Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas

More information: www.kolzbegonia.com

SAN DIEGO BONSALCLUB, INC.

Members are encouraged to attend this Lake Poway Park Picnic

When: 9:00 a.m.

Where: Lake Poway Park, Poway

More information: www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com

SAN DIEGO IRIS SOCIETY MEETING

Informative programs, creative workshops and friendly people. When: 1:00 p.m.

Where: Lakeside Historical Society Building, 9906 Maine Ave., Lakeside

More information: http://sites.google.com/site/sandiegoirissociety

OCTOBER 12

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING Brian Endress will discuss the Native Seed Gene Bank Project.

When: 6:00 p.m. Where: Surfside Race Place, Del Mar Fairgrounds,

Del Mar More information: sdhortsoc.org

OCTOBER 13

BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK MEETING

Meeting to promote and maintain public and scientific interest in bromeliads.

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 619-479-5500. www3.adnc.com/~lynnd/bromweb.html

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB MEETING DVGC encourages an appreciation of local flora and fauna.

When: 12:00 Noon.

Where: St. Stephen Catholic Church, 31020 Cole Grade Rd., Valley Center

More information: www.dosvallesgardenclub.org OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA,

LA JOLLA CHAPTER

Join us to enjoy floral design and friends. When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: La Jolla Library, 7555 Draper Ave., La Jolla More information: 858-672-7850

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY MEETING Join us to admire glorious geraniums and pretty

pelargoniums.

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 858-472-0540, www.sdgeranium.org

OCTOBER 14

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING Beautiful gardens and beautiful friends.

When: 9:30 a.m. Hospitality; 10:00 a.m. Meeting Where: Bonita Library Community Room,

4375 Bonita Road, Bonita More information: Darlene Montgomery, 619-267-1585, dmontg@live.com

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Don't be a shrinking violet; join the Point Loma Garden Club today

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Portuguese Hall, 2818 Avenida de Portugal, San Diego

More information: www.plgc.org

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Benefit the Poway community through floral design. When: 9:00 a.m.

Where: Templar's Hall, Old Poway Park, 14134 Midland Rd., Poway

More information: www.powayvalleygardenclub.org

RAMONA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Join the Ramona Garden club

When: 12:00 Noon.

Where: Ramona Women's Club, 524 Main Street, Ramona More information: www.ramonagardenclub.com

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY MEETING First time guests are invited to sign-in for a free epi.

When: 7:30 p.m. Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

San Diego More information: www.epiphyllum.com

OCTOBER 15

BERNARDO GARDENERS CLUB MEETING Visitors are always welcome to the monthly meeting.

When: 1:00 p.m. Where: RB Swim & Tennis Club.

16955 Bernardo Oaks Dr., Rancho Bernardo

More information: 858-673-8728, www.bernardogardeners.org

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Community involvement and the joy of gardening. When: 11:45 a.m. Where: Norman Park Senior Center, 270 F St.,

Chula Vista More information: Marilyn Saleny, 619-656-8669

OCTOBER 16

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS, NORTH COUNTY CHAPTER MEETING

Improve your gardening skills with CRFG North County. When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 7003, Mira Costa College Horticulture Bldg., Oceanside

More information: www.crfg.org/local.html

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB FLOWER SHOW

"Flowers, Art and All That Jazz"

When: 12:00 Noon - 5:00 p.m. Friday, Oct. 16; 10:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Sat., Oct. 17

Where: All Soul's Episcopal Church Hall, 1475 Catalina Blvd., Point Loma

More information: www.plgc.org

OCTOBER 17 MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB OF

OCEANSIDE MEETING Friendly monthly meetings provide timely gardening information

When: 12:45 p.m.

Where: MiraCosta Community College, Student Ctr. Bldg. (upstairs), Carlsbad More information:

www.gardencentral.org/californiagc/miracosta

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY FALL PLANT SALE

See what's new with native plants at this informative show and sale.

When: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Where: Patio B, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.cnpssd.org

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SHOW

Please attend this artful show on floral design. When: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 17, and Sunday, Oct. 18

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 858-571-6137

OCTOBER 19

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY MEETING

Attend SDRS meetings and learn tips to enhance the beauty of your blossoms.

When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.sdrosesociety.org

OCTOBER 20

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Making La Jolla even more beautiful. When: 1:00 p.m.

Where: La Jolla Lutheran Church, 7111 La Jolla Blvd., La Iolla

More information: Fran Sheinbein, 858-488-5618

RANCHO SAN DIEGO GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Join them for their monthly meeting. When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: 1077 Vista Madera, El Cajon

More information: Connie Beck, 619-749-4059

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY, SAN DIEGO CHAPTER MEETING

Come early to attend the "Natives for Novices" mini workshop.

When: 7:00 p.m. Where: Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego More information: 760-434-5033, www.cnpssd.org

OCTOBER 21

SAN DIEGO COUNTY CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY MEETING

SDCCS meets monthly to promote the knowledge and love of orchids

When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Carlsbad Woman's Club, 3320 Monroe St., Carlshad

More information: 858-748-8355

OCTOBER 22

CROWN GARDEN CLUB MEETING Gardening tips, flower shows and friendships.

When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: Winn Room, Coronado Library, 640 Orange Ave., Coronado

More information: www.crowngardenclub.org

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY MEETING

Study the use of ferns in gardens, patios and homes. When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park,

San Diego More information: 619-464-2609, www.sdfern.com

VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA MEETING

This club is dedicated to conserving the natural resources of La Iolla

When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Torrey Pines Christian Church, 8320 La Jolla Scenic Dr. North, La Jolla

More information: 858-454-4117, www.villagegardencluboflajolla.com

OCTOBER 24

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY MEETING

Join this group for their monthly meeting. When: 12:00 Noon

Where: Joslyn Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido More information: 760-741-7553

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

"Fall Plant Show in the Park"

When: 11:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 24, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 25 Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: sdorchids.com

OCTOBER 26

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Guests are welcome to these morning meetings in Coronado. When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: Winn Room, Coronado Library, 640 Orange Ave., Coronado

More information: www.bridgeandbaygardenclub.org

CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY MEETING Come join the fun.

When: 10:30 a.m.

Where: Vista Library, 700 Eucalyptus Ave., Vista More information: 760-295-0484

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB MEETING

Native plants conserve water. When: 2:00 p.m.

Where: Rancho Bernardo Library, 17110 Bernardo Ctr. Dr., Rancho Bernardo

More information: www.lhnpc.org

OCTOBER 27

BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Go organic with the help of this group. When: 6:30 p.m.

Where: Bonita Library Community Room, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita

More information: 619-479-9838

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Join the Fallbrook Garden Club; community involvement is a beautiful experience.

When: 12:30 p.m. Social; 1:00 p.m. General Meeting Where: Fallbrook Community Center, 341 Herald Lane,

More information: www.fallbrookgardenclub.org

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB MEETING

Programs, friends and more. When: 9:30 a.m.

Where: St. Dustan's, 6556 Park Ridge Rd., San Carlos More information: 619-448-3613

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY MEETING Learn to grow and show Dahlias.

When: 7:30 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 858-672-2593

OCTORER 28

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS-SAN DIEGO CHAPTER MEETING

Join CRFG and learn more about edible landscapes. When: 7:00 p.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: David Yetz, 619-659-8788

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB MEETING Come join the fun.

When: 6:00 p.m. Social; 6:30 p.m. Meeting and Speaker Where: Mission Hills United Church of Christ,

4070 Jackdaw St., San Diego More information: www.missionhillsgardenclub.org SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB MEETING

The San Dieguito Garden Club cultivates friendships through

When: 9:30 a.m. Social; 10:00 a.m. Meeting

Where: Ouail Botanical Gardens, 230 Ouail Gardens Dr., Encinitas

More information: http://sdec.klmmicro.com

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119 MEETING

Floral arrangements and lectures at every meeting. When: 10:00 a.m.

Where: Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: 858-673-3535, hiropan8@san.rr.com

Gardening Classes

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY, PT. LOMA GARDENING CLASS

Learn a variety of gardening tricks every Saturday morning by attending a free class at Walter Andersen Nursery's Pt. Loma Nursery. Please contact the store for a schedule of

When: 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m., every Saturday Where: Walter Andersen's Pt. Loma, 3642 Enterprise St.,

San Diego More information: www.walterandersen.com

WALTER ANDERSEN NURSERY, POWAY GARDENING CLASS

Come join others at Walter Andersen's Poway store for a free, weekly seasonal garden lecture. Please contact the store for a schedule of events.

When: 9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m., every Saturday Where: Walter Andersen's Poway, 12755 Danielson Court, Poway

More information: www.walterandersen.com

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN CLASSES

The Water Conservation Garden provides a number of entertaining, information-packed courses covering the most topical gardening topics and presented by skilled and knowledgeable experts. Please contact the Water Conservation Garden for program details and any applicable fees.

When: Contact for program-specific times. Where: 12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon More information: www.thegarden.org, 619-660-0614, x10

Walks, Tours & Garden Events

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS TOUR

Come and meet up at the Visitor's Center for a weekly tour of the Quail Botanical Gardens. No reservations required. Free with admission.

When: 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m., every Saturday Where: Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas

More information: www.qbgardens.org

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS: HAMILTON CHILDREN'S GARDEN

The new Hamilton Children's Garden provides a nurturing environment for children and families to explore the natural world. Please contact Quail Botanical Gardens for a complete listing of their scheduled events

When: Ongoing-contact for program-specific times. Where: Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas

More information: www.qbgardens.org

WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN TOUR

Enjoy a docent-led tour of the Water Conservation Garden at Cuyamaca College

When: Every Saturday at 10:30 a.m. and every Sunday at 1:30 p.m.

Where: Water Conservation Garden,

12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West, El Cajon More information: www.thegarden.org

CNPS NATIVE PLANT WALK

Join landscape architect and member of the CNPS San Diego Chapter Kay Stewart for a two-hour, easy walk into Tecolote Canyon and back. Along the way you'll study and learn about the plants. This guided walk is free.

When: 9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m., first Sunday of the month Where: Tecolote Canvon Nature Center,

5180 Tecolote Rd., San Diego

More information: http://cnpssd.org

SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND CARDEN

Come visit the San Diego Chinese Historical Museum's exquisite Asian garden When: 10:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday;

12 p.m. noon - 4:00 p.m., Sunday Where: San Diego Chinese Historical Museum and Garden, 404 3rd Ave., San Diego

More information: www.sdchm.org/garden

Balboa Park Events

SAN DIEGO ZOO

Visit the world famous San Diego Zoo for Plant Days and Orchid Odyssey.

When: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., third Friday of each month Where: San Diego Zoo, 2920 Zoo Dr., Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.sandiegozoo.com

SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN Enhance your well-being with a visit to this Japanese-style

garden, There is a \$4 fee for adults, \$2.50 fee for seniors (65+), students and military with I.D. Admission for children 6 years and under is free When: 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., Tuesday through Sunday

Where: San Diego Japanese Friendship Garden, 2215 Pan American Rd., Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.niwa.org

BALBOA PARK OFFSHOOT TOURS

Learn about Balboa Park's plants as volunteer horticulturists lead visitors on free, one-hour themed walks. (Inclement weather and low-turnout cancels the tour.) When: 10:00 a.m., every Saturday

Where: Balboa Park Visitor Center, 1549 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.balboapark.org

BALBOA PARK INTERPRETIVE WALKS

Join volunteer-guides on this free, history-oriented walk through Balboa Park. When: 1:00 p.m., every Tuesday

Where: Balboa Park Visitor Center, 1549 El Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego

More information: www.balboapark.org

SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM CANYONEER WALKS

Join trained volunteer guides on a local canyon walks.

There is a \$2 fee.

When: Times vary; check website for specific event details Where: Locations vary; check website for specific event details

More information: www.sdnhm.org/canyoneers



SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Garden Center and Library – Founded in 1907

1650 El Prado #105, San Diego, CA 92101-1684 619-232-5762 Located in Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park Under the sponsorship of the Park & Recreation Department, City of San Diego, California

Mission Statement: To Promote The Knowledge And Appreciation Of Horticulture And Floriculture In The San Diego Region.

GENERAL MEETINGS 2009

February 17 April 21 June 16 October 20

Casa del Prado, Room 101 Balboa Park, San Diego

OFFICERS

President

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Treasurer

Constance Whitney
Recording Secretary

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Term 2008-2011

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Arrangers Guild Chair Suzanne Michel

AFFILIATES:

CHIRP FOR GARDEN WILDLIFE, INC.

Exec. Director: Maureen Austin President: Lisa Lomax P. O. Box 532 Alpine, CA 91903-0532 619-445-8352 www.chirp.org

CITY BEAUTIFUL OF SAN DIEGO

Pres: Kathy Puplava P. O. Box 9424 San Diego, CA 92169-0424 858-576-3828

www.citybeautifulofsandiego.org

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION President: Leslie Crawford

President: Lesife Crawford P. O. Box 180188 Coronado, CA 92118-0188 619-435-8079

FRIENDS OF THE HORTENSE MILLER GARDEN

P. O. Box 742 Laguna Beach, CA 92652-0742 949-499-5518 marshab@gte.net

FRIENDS OF THE MARSTON HOUSE

c/o SOHO 2476 San Diego Ave. San Diego, CA 92110 619-297-9327 www.marstonhouse.org

Friends@marstonhouse.org

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP
GARDEN BALBOA PARK

Contact: Luanne Kanzawa 2125 Park Blvd. San Diego, CA 92101-4792 619-232-2721 www.niwa.org

PALOMAR DISTRICT CALIFORNIA GARDEN

CLUBS, INC.
Director: Jane McKee
1105 Santa Madera Ct.
Solana Beach, CA 92078-1620
858-755-3284

www.geocities.com/pdgardenclubs

QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS FOUNDATION, INC President/CEO: Julian Duval P. O. Box 230005

Encinitas, CA 92023-0005 760-436-3036 info@qbgardens.org www.qbgardens.org

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION President: Ed Hamilton 2125 Park Blvd. San Diego, CA 92101-4792 619-234-8901 www.sdbgf.org Meets second Thursday at 7:30 p.m., Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

SAN DIEGO CHINESE HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND GARDEN

Executive Director: Alexander Chuang 404 Third Ave. San Diego, CA 92101-6803 619-338-9888 www.sdchm.org

SAN DIEGO ZOO Horticulture Department P. O. Box 120551 San Diego, CA 92112-0551 619-231-1515 Ext. 4298

www.sandiegozoo.org SEAWORLD OF CALIFORNIA 500 Sea World Dr. San Diego, CA 92109-7904

619-222-6363 www.seaworld.com/sandiego

SOUTHWESTERN JUDGES COUNCIL Chair: Sandi Lord

P. O. Box 876 Pauma Valley, CA 92061-0876 760-727-7614 Meets first Wednesday (Sept., Nov., Jan., March, May) at 10:30 a.m., North County Fair,

TAKA SUMI-E SOCIETY Contact: Takashi Ijichi 1455 49th Street San Diego, CA 92102-2625 619-255-2501 takasumi-e@email.com Meets first Sunday (Feb., March,

Escondido, Community Room

Apr., Sept., Oct., Nov.) from 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Casa del Prado WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN

Librarian: Joan Endres
12122 Cuyamaca College Dr. West,
El Cajon, CA 92019-4317
619-660-0614
info@thegarden.org
www.thegarden.org

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES:

CLASSIC GARDENS P. O. Box 2711 La Jolla, CA 92038-2711 858-459-0316

FLOWERS OF POINT LOMA 2170 Chatsworth Blvd. San Diego, CA 92107-2423 619-223-5475

MASTER LANDSCAPE SERVICES, INC. 3089C Clairemont Drive #296 San Diego, CA 92117-6802 619-296-9687 SAN DIEGO COUNTY FAIR, PAUL ECKE JR. FLOWER & GARDEN SHOW

2260 Jimmy Durante Blvd. Del Mar, CA 92014-2216 www.sdfair.com

SAN DIEGO COUNTY WATER AUTHORITY

Contact: Darren Simon 4677 Overland Ave. San Diego, CA 92123-1233 858-522-6600 www.sdcwa.org

SMALL SPACE CREATIONS 6333 College Grove Way San Diego, CA 92115-7217 619-981-3273

JIM STELLUTI CONSULTING LANDSCAPE ARTIST 1928 Madison Ave. San Diego, CA 92116-2722

GARDEN CLUBS:

619-298-7641

BERNARDO GARDENERS

President: Adele Kelly P. O. Box 27179 San Diego, CA 92198-1179 858-673-8728

www.bernardogardeners.org Meets the third Thursday (except July and Aug.) at 1:00 p.m. R. B. Swim & Tennis Club, 16955 Bernardo Oaks Dr., Rancho Bernardo

BONITA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

President: Leslie Schroeder 2476 Eagle Valley Dr. Chula Vista, CA 91914-4019 619-987-9257 Meets second Wednesday at 9:30 a.m. (except July and Aug), Bonita Public Library Community Room, 4375 Bonita Valley Rd., Bonita

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB

President: Pat Cooley 950 Olive Ave. Coronado, CA 92118-2710 619-437-8227 Meets fourth Monday at 9:30 a.m. Winn Room, Coronado Public Library, 640 Orange Avenue. Coronado www.bridgeandbaygardenclub.org

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB President: Ellen McGrath-Thorpe Publicity: Mary Hassing P. O. Box 626, Carlsbad, CA 92008

760-494-7774 www.carlsbadgardenclub.com

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB

President: Marilyn Saleny P. O. Box 57, Chula Vista, CA 91912-1016 619-656-8669 Meets third Thursday at 11:45 a.m. Norman Park Senior Center, 270 F St. Chula Vista

CROWN GARDEN CLUB President: Shannon Player P.O. Box 180476 Coronado, CA 92178-0476 619-435-1746 www.crowngardenclub.org Meets fourth Thursday at

9:30 a.m., Coronado Library, 640 Orange Ave., Coronado DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB President: Evelyn Kent P. O. Box 123

Valley Center, CA 92082 760-749-5078 www.dosvallesgardenclub.org Meets second Tuesday at 12:00 p.m., except July and August St Stephen Catholic Church 31020 Cole Grade Road,

Valley Center FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB

Co-Presidents: Sandra LeMasters & Janice Phoenix P. O. Box 1702 Fallbrook, CA 92088-1702 760-451-0792 www.fallbrookgardenclub.org Meets last Tuesday (except July

and Aug.) at 12:30 p.m. Fallbrook Community Center, 341 Herald Lane, Fallbrook

FLEURS DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB President Lisa Gordon 2140 Paseo Dorado #2

La Jolla, CA 92037 858-551-4556 Meets second Monday at 10:30 a.m., Homes of Members

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB President: Fran Sheinbein P.O. Box 2713 La Jolla, CA 92037 858-450-1769

sey@sbcglobal.net Meets third Tuesday at 1 p.m La Jolla Lutheran Church, 7111 La Jolla Blvd, La Jolla

LAS JARDINERAS President: Ann Gallagher 1255 Savoy St. San Diego, CA 92107 619-222-3559 Meets third Monday at 10:30 a.m.

Homes of Members MIRACOSTA HORT, CLUB OF OCEANSIDE

President: Carol Fehner 158 Carey Rd. Oceanside, CA 92054 760-726-4047 www.gardencentral.org/ californiage/miracosta Meets third Saturday (Sept.-Jun. only) at 12:45 p.m. MiraCosta Community College, Student Center Bldg (upstairs), Oceanside

MISSION HILLS GARDEN CLUB President: Meredith French

3145 Brant Street San Diego, CA 92103-5502 619-923-3624 www.missionhillsgardenclub.org Meets fourth Wednesday at 6:00 p.m.

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB President: Julie Hasl

P.O. Box 6382 San Diego, CA 92166 619-564-7036 www.plgc.org Meets second Wednesday at 10:00 a.m. Portuguese Hall, 2818 Avenida de Portugal, San Diego

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB Co-Presidents: Hedy Pleramico and Emily Troxell P.O. Box 27 Poway, CA 92074-0027 858-672-0459 Meets second Wednesday at Meets second Wednesday at Templar's Hall at Old Poway

Park, Poway RAMONA GARDEN CLUB President: Debbie Gomez P.O. Box 1412 Ramona, CA 92065 760-789-8774 www.ramonagardenclub.com

Meets second Wednesday at 12:00 p.m., Ramona Women's Club, 524 Main St., Ramona RANCHO SAN DIEGO

GARDEN CLUB Contact: Connie Beck 1077 Vista Madera El Cajon, CA 92019 619-749-4059 Meets third Tuesday each

month at 10:00 a.m.

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB President: Hal Sexton P. O. Box 483. Rancho Santa Fe. CA 92067-0483 858-756-1554

www.rsfgardenclub.org SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB President: Marj Myers 9241 Galston Dr. Santee, CA 92071-1510 619-448-3613

Meets fourth Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. St. Dunstan's, 6556 Park Ridge Rd., San Carlos SAN DIEGO GARDEN

CLUB Pres. Taylor Murphy P.O. Box 152611 San Diego, CA 92195 619-269-6184

www.sandiegogardenclub.org SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL

SOCIETY President: Susi Torre-Bueno P.O. Box 231869 Encinitas, CA 92023-1869 760-295-7089 www.sdhortsoc.org Meets second Monday (except June) from 6:00 p.m. Surfside Race Place. Del Mar Fairgrounds, Del Mar

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB President: Rita Koczela 1105 Santa Madera Ct. Solana Beach, CA 92075 760-436-3036 www.sdgc.klmmicro.com Meets fourth Wednesday at 9:30 a.m., Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas

VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA President: Ann Craig

1802 Amalfi St La Jolla, CA 92037-3803 858-454-4117 www villagegardencluboflajolla.com Meets fourth Thursday (Sept. through May) at 10:00 a.m. Torrey Pines Christian Church, 8320 La Jolla Scenic Dr. North, La Jolla

VISTA GARDEN CLUB President: Barbara Weiler P. O. Box 44 Vista, CA 92085-0044 760-630-0383 www.vistagardenclub.org Meets first Friday at 12:00 p.m. Vista Senior Center, 1400 Vale Terrace Dr., Vista

IKEBANA SCHOOLS:

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

President: Haruko Crawford 10411 San Carlos Dr. Spring Valley, CA 91978-1034 619-660-2046

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119

President: Hiroko Fukuhara c/o S.D. Botanical Garden Foundation P.O. Box 2248 Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067-2248 858-673-3635 hiropan8@san.rr.com Meets fourth Wednesday at 9:30 a.m. Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

IKENOBO CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO

President: Mrs. Charles Oehler 2822 Walker Dr., San Diego, CA 92123-3056 858-278-5689

www.sandiegovuvu.com OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA LA JOLLA

CHAPTER P.O. Box 195 Solana Beach, CA 92075 858-672-7850 Meets second Tuesday at 10:00 a.m. La Jolla Library, 7555 Draper Ave., La Jolla

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

President: Jackie Zhang 6435 Muirlands Dr. La Jolla, CA 92037-6310 858-454-4703 www.oharaschoolsandiego.org

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA SAN DIEGO BRANCH

Director: Hiroko Szechinski 10830 Montego Dr. San Diego, CA 92124-1421 858-571-6137

SOGETSU SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

Master Instructor: Sumiko Lahev 2829 Flax Dr. San Diego, CA 92154-2160 619-429-6198

PLANT SOCIETIES:

AFRICAN VIOLET CARLSBAD AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY President: Patty Regan

2000 S. Melrose Dr., #119 Vista, CA 92081 760-295-0484 Meets fourth Monday at 10:30 a.m. Vista Library, 700 Eucalyptus Ave., Vista

BEGONIA ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY President: Doris Smith

4505 Long Branch Ave San Diego, CA 92107-2333 619-222-1294 Meets second Tuesday at 10:30 a.m., Homes of Members

MABEL CORWIN BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY President: Denise Knobloch

465 4th Avenue #3 Chula Vista, CA 91910 619-409-4997 www.kolzbegonia.com Meets second Sunday (except May & Aug.) at 1:30 p.m. Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas

MARGARET LEE BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

President: Michael Ludwig 6040 Upland St. San Diego, CA 92114-1933 619-262-7535 Meets last Saturday at 10:30 a.m., Homes of Members

BONSAL HON NON BO ASSOCIATION President: Brenda Storey

9976 Dauntless St. San Diego, CA 92126-5514 858-689-0957 Meets first Sunday (every other month, begin Feb.) at 10:30 a.m. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC. President: Steve Valentine

P.O. Box 40037 San Diego, CA 92164-0037 619-699-8776 www.sandiegobonsaiclub.com

Meets second Sunday at 10:30 am (except May and Oct.) at 9:00 a.m. Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

Basic Classes are available at 9:00 a.m. in Room 104. Alternate meeting locations in May and Oct.

BROMELIAD BROMELIAD STUDY GROUP OF BALBOA PARK

President: Chuck Largin 9137 Dillion Dr. La Mesa, CA 91941 Meets second Tuesday at 7:00 p.m. Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balhoa Park

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY

President: Nancy Groves P. O. Box 83996 San Diego, CA 92138-3996 858-453-6486 http://bsi.org/webpages/san diego.html Meets second Saturday at 10:00 a.m., Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

CACTUS & SUCCULENT PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

President: Paul M. Steward P. O. Box 840 Escondido, CA 92033 760-741-7553 Meets fourth Saturday at 12:00 p.m. Joslyn Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY President: Chris Miller P.O. Box 33181 San Diego, CA 92163-3181

619-795-1020 www.sdcss.com Meets second Saturday (except Jun., Sept. and Dec.) at 1:00 p.m. Room 101, Casa del Prado,

Balboa Park CAMELLIA SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA

SOCIETY President: Dean Gurney 305 San Lucas Dr.

Solana Beach, CA 92075-2115 858-509-4171 Meets third Wednesday (Nov.-Apr. only) at 7:00 p.m. Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

DAHLIA SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY

President: David J. Tooley 11375 Nawa Way San Diego, CA 92129-1116 858-672-2593 djsj21643@aol.com Meets fourth Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., Room 101, Casa del Prado,

DAYLILY (HEMEROCALLIS) SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

Contact: Gary Colby

Balboa Park

11375 Alberni Court San Diego, CA 92126 858-566-0503 Meets first Saturday Meets first Saturday (except Sept., Dec. and Jan.) at 10:00 a.m. Ecke Building, Quail Botanical Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Drive, Encinitas

EPIPHYLLUM SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

President: Sandra Chapin P. O. Box 126127 San Diego, CA 92112-6127 858-485-5414 www.epiphyllum.com Meets second Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

FERN SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY

President: Kathie Russell 1418 Park Row La Jolla, CA 92037-3710 619-464-2609 www.sdfen.com Meets third Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

FRUIT CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS, S.D. CHAPTER

Chair. David Yetz
P. O. Box 152943
San Diego, CA 92195
619-659-8788
www.crfsandiego.org
Meets third Friday, 7:00 p.m.
Mira Costa College Hort. Bidg., Rm
7003, Oceanside

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS, NORTH COUNTY CHAPTER

Contact: Ben Pierce 713 Ruskin Place San Marcos, CA 92069-1197 760-412-9614 www.crfg.org/local.html Meets third Friday, 7:00 p.m., Mira Costa College Hort, Bldg., Room 7003

GERANIUM SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY

President: Brenda Archer 6404 Zena Dr. San Diego, CA 92115-7026 619-447-8243 www.sdgeranium.org Meets second Tuesday at 7:00 p.m. Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

THE SAN DIEGO HERB CLUB Co-Presidents: Judy Dunning &

Cindi Christ

200 Highline Trail El Cajon, CA 92021-4082 619-579-0222 www.gardenweb.com/directory/sdhc Meets first Wednesday at 7:00 p.m. Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

RIS

SAN DIEGO IRIS SOCIETY
President: Janis Shackelford
760-788-1376
http://sites.google.com/site/
sandlegoirissociety
Meets second Sunday at 1:00 p.m.
(except July and Aug.)
Lakeside Historical Society Building,
9906 Maine Ave. Lakeside

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY IRIS SOCIETY

President: Mary Anne Abrahms
4312 Sunnyslope Ave.
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423-3119
818-986-4188
Meets first Thursday at 7:30 p.m.
Canoga Park Women's Club
7401 Jordan Avenue, Canoga Park

NATIVE PLANTS CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Carolyn Martus
P. O. Box 121390
San Diego, CA 92112-1390
760-434-5033
http://cupsxd.org
Meets third Tuesday at 7:00 p.m.
Room 104, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB

President: Vernon Bluhm P. P. O. Box 301582
Escondido, CA 92030
760-745-4008
www.Hhppc.org
Meets fourth Monday at 2:00 p.m.
(except July and Aug.)
Rancho Bernardo Library Community
Room, 17110 Bernardo Center Dr.,
Rancho Bernardo

ORCHID PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY

President: Dr. Gilbert J. Ho 2560 Wilt Rd. Fallbrook, CA 92028-9587 760-840-8659 www.palomarorchid.org Meets first Wednesday at 7:00 p.m. Carlsbad Woman's Club, 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad

SAN DIEGO COUNTY CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY A BRANCH OF THE CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.

President: Phyllis Prestia 3849 Via Del Rancho Oceanside, CA 92056 760-732-0055 Meets third Wednesday (except Jul. and Aug.) at 7:00 p.m. Carlsbad Woman's Club, 3320 Monroe St., Carlsbad

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

President: David Brown 4029 Georgia Street San Diego, CA 92103 619-294-5925 posiedon. djb@juno.com Meets first Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

ORGANIC BONITA ORGANIC

GARDEN CLUB President: Jane Campbell 619-741-8448 kreepyhollow@gmail.com Meets fourth Tuesday at 6:30 p.m. Bonita Library Community Room, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita

PLUMERIA SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

PLUMERIA SOCIETY

President: Roland Dubue P. O. Box 20553. El Cajon. CA 92021-0940 858-565-4897 www.socalplumeriasociety.com Meets second Sunday (Feb.-Aug.) at 1:00 p.m. War Memorial Building, Balboa Park

ROSE

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY President: Kristi Sutherlin 2007 Muira Lane, El Cajon, 92109 619-447-4131

www.eastcountyrosesociety.com Meets first Sunday (except Jul. and Aug.) at 2:00 p.m. Gardens of members

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY

President: Roger English 6705 Maury Dr. San Diego, CA 92119-2020 619-462-5753 Meets third Monday, (except Jul. and Aug.) at 7:30 p.m. Room 101. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

WATER GARDEN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN SOCIETY

GARDEN SOCIETY
President: Ed Simpson
1302 Avocado Rd.
Oceanside. CA 92054-5702
760-436-3704
dc@pondplants.com
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/
sdwatergarden
Meets third Sunday (Apr.—Oct.)
Call for meeting information.

Send changes to Affiliates Editor, *California Garden*, 1650 El Prado #105, San Diego, CA 92101-1684. Call 619-232-5762

Email: membership@sdfloral.org

November/December issue: September 10, 2009 Each affiliate group is entitled to a business-cardsized ad at half price. We can accept your designed ad (TIFF, JPEG or PDF files preferred).

In Season

Here are some items that you may find being sold from the stalls at your local Farmers' Market in September and October. (For more information on San Diego County Farmers' Markets, visit www. saffarmbureau.org.)

September: Apples, avocados, basil, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, figs, fresh herbs, grapes, grapefruit, green beans, guavas, lemons, limes, melons, onions, peaches, pears, peppers, plums, potatoes, raspberries, scallions, summer squash, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tangelos, tomatoes, Valencia oranges and various cut flowers.

October: Apples, Asian pears, avocados, basil, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, eggplant, figs, fresh herbs, grapes, grapefruit, green beans, guavas, kiwi, lemons, limes, lettuce, melons, onions, pears, peppers, potatoes, pumpkins, radishes, scallions, spinach, summer squash, strawberries, sweet potatoes, tangelos, tomatoes and various cut flowers.



Rachel Cobb

Contact Us! Do you have an event, class or meeting that you'd like to let California Garden readers know about? If so, please email safforal@ gmail.com or Denise Thompson at EarthD@san.rr.com with your group's name, the meeting date and time, meeting place, any applicable fees, event program and contact information. You may also submit the above information via regular mail, sent to Calendar Editor, San Diego Floral Association, 1650 El Prado Room #105, San Diego CA 92101. Space is limited, so please get in touch today to ensure inclusion! The deadline for the upcoming Nov/Dec 2009 issue is September 10, 2009; the deadline for the Jan/Feb 2010 issue is November 10, 2009.

100 Years of San Diego Floral

From The Archives

Rosalie Garcia was described as "a real dirt gardener." The former teacher and history buff wrote dozens of articles for California Garden. Her humor and lively style made her a favorite of readers, but it was her ability to encourage while giving painless practical instruction that won the admiration of other dirt gardeners. Garcia knew how to make things grow in San Diego. She knew that gardening is meant to be enjoyable and rewarding. This excerpt from Volume 58 of California Garden captures Rosalie Garcia's love of producing food in her own garden and exemplifies her upbeat prose. — Nancy Carol Carter

December 1967-January 1968 Rosalie Garcia on Growing Vegetables

Truck farmers with spacious fields are not the only ones who can grow vegetables. . . . Remember, vegetables are ornamental plants too, and may make interesting companions for your pansies and exotics. Just because one eats them is not a sign that they are not beautiful!

For quick eating, put out onion sets, a few dozen at a time. Stick them in any old place, for they will soon be gone, and it is rumored that aphids can't stand them. All kinds of radishes are quick growers so little clumps and rows of them tucked in with slow-growing and permanent plants will not crowd, for they are soon gone. . . .

Watch closely and learn to harvest all vegetables at the proper degree of maturity. For most, the best eating is a stage just preceding full maturity, and that is the main reason for growing them. Immature vegetables wilt quickly so the commercial grower does not harvest until maturity, and the best time for eating has passed.

The root vegetables lend themselves to maturity better than any. (If space is limited, skip them.) But a border of ferny carrots that reach down almost a foot, and are as crisp as a stick candy, is a treat. Marble-sized beets and thimble-sized turnips are delights one cannot buy. A dozen or so hills of red Irish potatoes dug when the size of a walnut and cooked with green peas and cream is a dish to dream about.

To have those peas, put up a four foot wire fence or use the divider fence with a rich bed beside it and plant a series of plants of edible pod or sugar peas, any of the varieties of shell, and throw in some pink and blue sweet peas along for blossoms. Leave a foot between each of the first planting and at three-week intervals repeat this varied seeding, and a continuous supply will come along until May.

The cabbage family has come into society since it was realized that brief cooking made them palatable and not so odoriferous. But the real secret and pleasure comes from the fresh-cut type popped into the pot for only a few minutes. Once the taste buds have savored this delight, the cellophane package is purely repulsive. . . .

Don't forget that bugs, worms, slugs, snails, aphids and all the pests in the book adore tender plants just as they peep out of the ground. Since poison sprays and especially systemics should not touch them, a sprinkling of snail (or dry) insecticides spread around the plantings will help. Better still, cover them with plastic cups or sheets until they get a good growth. That not only protects them from their enemies, but gives the warmth they need to get going.

Use your ingenuity to use the vegetable plants for unexpected beauty in your garden. Good growing and good eating!





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